

THE READER

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE SATURDAY CONCERTS will RE-COMMENCE on SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 7th.

NEW GUINEA SEASON TICKETS will be issued dating to 30th September, 1866.

GUINEA STALLS are also on sale, and as they entitle the holder to the same Stall for the series of Concerts, guaranteed between October and April, not less than twenty, it is hardly requisite to point out that, at this almost nominal price, and from the increasing number of Season Ticket-holders, induced by additional railway facilities, early application is absolutely necessary to secure them.

Crystal Palace, 30th September, 1865.

QUININE and the INLAND REVENUE.

A curious instance of the vigilance of some of our officials has occurred with reference to WATERS' QUININE WINE. Hearing how extensively the Consumption of this Wine has increased, a bright thought appeared in the mind of one of Mr. Gladstone's indefatigable understrappers, that the taxation of the country might be increased with substantial advantage by subjecting this useful article for even the middle and poorer classes to an impost in some form or other; and so anxious were the officials to profit by the hint, that Acts of Parliament have been ransacked, precedents looked up, and a remarkable correspondence ensued, showing an official determination, upon the failure of one enactment, to produce and combat the force of another. The Commissioners, however, decided, on the 31st August, that it cannot be retailed, unless the shopkeeper holds a British Wine Licence. Some little misapprehension has existed, but this will now be removed. The decision of the Board will, there is no doubt, be considered rather oppressive by the Chemist and Druggist; but it is hoped that the Excise will not make any distinction, but enforce the licence on all Medicated Wines, whether sold by Druggist or Grocer.

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Another COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY will be given on Wednesday Evenings, from 8 to 9. These begin OCTOBER 11, and will be continued until Easter, 1866. Fee, 1l. 11s. 6d.

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The OPENING ADDRESS will be delivered in the Hall, at Four P.M. on that day, by the Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, and is open to the Public.

Students and Candidates are required to attend on Friday, the 6th of October, at 11 A.M.

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30 SEPTEMBER, 1865.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

THE Emperor Maximilian is not a very learned man; but he must sometimes think of his ancestor Charles V., and the exploits of his great subject, Hernando Cortez. He also has been made an Indian Emperor, with little exertion on his own part. But his title is due to a very different kind of warrior. Cortez had his ideas also, but he was after all only a subject, and that too of a very jealous sovereign. He did, indeed, once tell his master that he had made him king over greater and wealthier dominions than he had been born to. But Maximilian is reminded of this every day. Marshal Bazaine demands much the same terms as Jacob asked of Laban. And the examples which were written for our learning have evidently not been thrown away upon the Marshal, for he has been paid in advance. But he is honourable, for, as the Imperial "best man" stood by him at the altar, he solemnly declared that he would continue to serve him for a good seven years. It is pleasant to have faithful servants, who mind neither the "Tierra Caliente" by day, nor the cold of the Mexican plateau by night; but then they ought to be really our own; and no servant is yours unless you can dismiss him when you like. It is to his great captain's captain that Maximilian is responsible. The *fête* of St. Napoleon is celebrated at Mexico as if it was already a French city. It is his general who reviews the troops, while Maximilian, for his part, must go pray. He has no heir; and French Marshals have not forgotten the days when their batons used to blossom into sceptres.

A deep moral lay in the ancient superstition that the name of the Genius which protected towns and empires must be kept a secret. It is best when that secret is unknown to any one, and is a matter of dispute even to those who sit in the penetralia of the constitutional temple. But Maximilian must look on and see the palladium of Mexico flaunted daily before the world, and enshrined anywhere except in his capital, or the interior of his own palace. But can the standards of France be the real palladium of another country? Perhaps the household gods of Mexico are hidden, after all, in the baggage of the wandering Indian, who is driven about from one "capital" to another—always beaten, and never subdued. He has cleverly enough brought his enemy to a halt, in full view of an Esau who has lately understood very well how to dwell in tents, and is far more given to repudiating bad bargains than to selling anything he considers as his birthright.

The birds and animals of the New World are said by naturalists to be less ferocious than their counterparts of the Old. So the first notion of the American eagle on coming in sight of his European congener was to soar a little higher and shriek a little louder. He thought that would be enough to scare away the foreigner, which must be already wearied with its long flight. But the French cannot afford to give in to "Bunkum," and the Imperial bird merely fluttered, and then settled quietly down into its "pride of place."

After all, what can be more natural than the American view of the matter? The French would never have gone beyond the quays of Vera Cruz, had not the

entrenchments of Richmond been standing unforced and the armies of the South unbroken. The Cabinet of Washington has already almost forgotten that any other Cabinet ever existed in the United States, and can no more understand the presence of a French army in Mexico than Napoleon would that of General Grant in Rome. It was not merely the fate of the South which was decided by the flight of Davis. The future of the whole American continent was at stake. Was it to be under one Power, or many? Were we to have the frontier wars of Old Europe enacted again for centuries; or was there to be but one nation and one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific? The game has been fairly played; and the Emperors, who held part of the stakes, have now nothing to do but to hand that part over peacefully and honourably to the winner.

But Emperors are not much used to the strict rules of the game. He is but a poor courtier who ever succeeds in beating a crowned head. Their notion of justice is very much that of the gentleman who swallowed the oyster. Whichever side wins, they will teach the combatants what it is to deal with them. But then the sovereign people, though uncrowned, are not the less sovereign. The Americans can swallow very large oysters, as well as the Imperial Justice. They have just cracked the shell of a very meaty egg; and if the Imperial philosophers have not yet found out how to make their egg stand upright on its own end, they are perfectly ready to take it in hand.

If Maximilian had reigned some years, or only been shot at some half-a-dozen times, he might say he wished to retire. But no one would believe him as things are. He has had it too much his own way. So far from burning his ships, he is making a railroad. And if he cannot pay his debts, he can send home money to repair his European palaces. The Imperial title is rather too heavy for private life, and Napoleon cannot do quite like his uncle, and shift his nominees from one capital to another. The trade of king-maker is exciting, but we are often destroyed by creatures of our own making. Maximilian is not a Frankenstein monster; nor will Napoleon have to go to the North Pole to get rid of him. Sovereigns are used to being deposed in these days, it is true. But who is to come after the sole member of a dynasty? The jealousy of his followers would never have allowed Cortez to make himself Emperor of Mexico. Yet "this dog of a king," as he used to say of Montezuma, was a very troublesome possession, and his successor was still worse.

And now, the poor Emperor is endeavouring to make friends with the Indians. He has just discovered that without them the mines cannot be worked, and the fields cannot be cultivated. This was what Maximilian was sent to have done. But something besides working mines and cultivating fields is wanted to govern a country. Is Maximilian, after all, to be only a French Inspector of Mines?—a kind of dignified Planter? Is he only meant to puff his cigar under the cypresses of Chapultepec, and look down, like his Aztec predecessors, on the lake and the pleasure-boats of his capital? Yet they managed to cultivate their fields; and their mines produced no inconsiderable amount of treasure. The contrast must be somewhat humiliating. For three

hundred years his ancestors and kindred have ruled over the land; yet it is only through the bayonets of the enemy who drove him from the plains of Lombardy, that he sits for a while upon the throne.

Every step that is taken to make his adopted country prosperous, brings his own expulsion nearer. This has always been the difficulty of usurpers. If they feed their Jeshurun and make him fat, he is sure to kick. If they starve him, he is apt to turn to other gods. Meanwhile he is in no instant danger. The masterly inactivity of President Johnson is producing its results. The last triumphs of the French increase the peril of the position. Juarez a fugitive in Federal territory, and nothing but bands of guerillas to contend with, what excuse have they for remaining? The farce of non-interference will be kept up a short time longer. The French will erect strong forts, but will leave no good men behind them. The honour of the Great Nation will be carefully preserved. The Americans have considerable sympathy with a real despot: for each individual is a sovereign himself. The troops who learned to sit and wait before Richmond, will know how to wait again. They can see a great army retreat from a false position, and raise no insulting cheer. They are scattered over every township in the States; and will tell civilians how fields are won, and would-be empires dissolved. The head of such a meek usurper will be safe. He will not share the fate of Iturbide, or even that of a Spanish Viceroy. General Sheridan will treat him like a host or guest, as he may prefer; and will fill him a parting-cup with the same zest that General Steele proposed his health just now at Brownsville or Matamoros.

It is singular that throughout almost all the Old World the reigning dynasties are of foreign extraction. In England, a German rules; in France, a Corsican; in Spain, a Bourbon; in Italy, one who is held a foreigner by the majority of his subjects; in Austria, a Spaniard; in Sweden, a Frenchman; Belgium and Prussia have no indigenous monarchs. In Greece there was lately a Bavarian, and now a Dane; in Constantinople, a Mongolian; Russia is a collection of different nationalities; and in China, the native dynasty struggles in vain to unseat the Imperial Tartar.

In the New World precisely the opposite has fallen out. With one exception, Brazil, no dynasty except an American one has been able to maintain itself on the Continent. With every advantage of discipline, with the command of the sea, with superior generalship on their side, the Spaniards have found themselves unable to acquire the little island of St. Domingo, which was once subdued for the crown of Castile by the scanty followers of the Admiral. Within sight of the very spot where he first discovered land, after more than three hundred years of struggles and bloodshed, the Spanish navy has retreated to its sole remaining possession, to wait in silence the rising of the slaves, and prepare a final resting place in Europe for the much travelled bones of Columbus.

Perhaps the reason is, that conquest in the Old World has always had some specious and even noble motive to excuse it. It is only American kingdoms, except again Brazil, which have been sought

avowedly for the sake of gold. "You are leaving for a country which is one lump of money," said Napoleon to the departing Archduke. Some such precious information was once given, we believe, to Sindbad the Sailor. He, also, was borne away by a most imperial bird to a spot where gold and jewels were to be had for the picking up. We should recommend Maximilian to follow his model most faithfully. Let him stuff the Imperial mantle with everything that is precious and portable. And, when the great bird is poised for flight, it will carry him away on its wing, without being the least distressed with the weight of its illustrious burden.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CAMPAIGN OF THE CAROLINAS.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

The Story of the Great March. From the Diary of a Staff-Officer. By Brevet-Major G. W. Nichols, Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman. (Sampson Low and Son.)

SHERMAN rested but a short time at Savannah. On the 30th January, 1865, the actual invasion of South Carolina was begun. The well-known sight of columns of black smoke preceded the main body of the Federals; and a terrible gladness thrilled the troops, for they held South Carolina responsible mainly for the war. This was a far more hazardous enterprise than the March to the Sea. Floundering through swamps in the face of entrenchments, which a few more troops could easily have held, and crossing rivers on hand-bridges or floats, the peninsula of firm land between the Salkahatchie and the Edisto was gained, which gave Sherman the choice of Augusta or Charleston. But the General expected to take Charleston by operating a hundred miles away from it; and his ideas of strategy were correct.

Either the Confederates were unable to see what the really important positions to hold were, or the vast size of the country, and the ample provisions it held out to an invading army, rendered all manœuvring but hard fighting absolutely useless. Branchville, indicating by its name an important railway junction, was strongly fortified; but Branchville is flanked; Orangeburg, to the north of it, is seized, and at the moment the electric wire is severed the fate of Charleston is sealed. Again, a stand, if it can be called such, is made near Columbia. But the position is flanked, and the capital of South Carolina, which was to succeed Richmond as the capital of the Confederates, is in the hands of the Yankee. The incompetence of Beauregard is considered by Major Nichols to be the chief cause of these easy victories. Skilful as an engineer, he was always the dupe of Sherman's strategy; and on no single occasion does he seem to have been able to divine what the real object in view was, or change the disposition of his troops to meet any unforeseen movement. Consequently, the fall of cities and the destruction of railway junctions came almost without warning, and with redoubled loss upon the flying columns of the rebel army. Nor was the Richmond Cabinet much more sagacious:—

The three or four days' notice of our approach enabled the Government officials to remove most of the material belonging to the branch of the Treasury Department which was located at this point; yet large quantities of paper for printing Confederate notes and bonds, with type, printing-presses, &c., has fallen into our hands.

In front of the arsenal barracks are fifteen light brass field-pieces, which have the crown of England marked upon the back, with the date of 1776. Teams and cars ran night and day to carry off cotton, but these glorious mementoes of the Revolution were kicked aside as valueless.

This may be a very natural reflection on the part of Major Nichols; but we do not

think the conduct of the Columbians worthy much censure. They had had enough of rebellions, now their own houses were set on fire. That may have been unavoidable; but we do not exactly see why Sherman ordered "the arsenal, railroads, dépôts, store-houses, magazines, public property, and cotton to the amount of 20,000 bales to be destroyed." Perhaps even he had no idea how little there was left of the enemy to conquer. Yet some of the Columbians had already realized their position. "Sir," said a citizen, "every life that is now lost in this war is murder; murder, Sir. We have fought you bravely, but our strength is exhausted; we have no resources, we have no more men. We could have peace, Sir, but for that vain, obstinate, ambitious man, Jeff. Davis. His haughty ambition has been our ruin."

Peace was not far off; but there was some fighting to be done first; though not with Beauregard. That general was no match for Sherman. Two courses were open to the latter on leaving Columbia. His ultimate object, was, of course, if not anticipated by Grant's success, to join the left of the army of the Potomac, and outflank Lee. He might either march due north from Columbia, right on to Charlotte and Danville, the route by which Davis ultimately fled, or he might prefer to stretch east toward the sea, and feel his way, at short distances from the coast, to Fayetteville and Goldsborough, and at last to Weldon. The first course was the boldest, inasmuch as his communications would be suspended for a much longer time; the second included the crossing of many rivers at right angles, and the dangerous swamps of Cheraw terminated the first stage of the march.

Sherman's strategy was simple and successful. He pretended he was going one way, and he really went the other. Kilpatrick performed his old manœuvre, if it can be called such, of riding as far north as was prudent. Beauregard with his whole force fell back, at a respectful distance, in front of him; while Sherman's main body made "a grand right wheel, and headed directly for the ocean." It was an eight days' march to Cheraw. Had the Confederates been well led, it might have been a fatal one to their enemy. Heavy rains swelled a large river, the Catawba:—

The roads became impassable, and the stream, whose current was dangerous at best, rose rapidly, bearing down upon its turbid bosom great masses of logs and drift-wood. Night came on, with more rain and high winds, and in spite of the greatest efforts, eighteen of the frail canvas boats were torn to pieces in the centre, and the dis severed ends swung round to the opposite shores. The progress of the campaign is delayed. Our twenty days rations are nearly exhausted. The question of obtaining supplies is of vital importance. It requires an immense amount of food and forage to feed for even a day this army of 65,000 men and its 20,000 camp-followers. We can hold our own against the rebels, but starvation is a foe we dread to encounter.

There were those in England who, whilst Sherman was in the very midst of these difficulties, expected every mail some Napoleonic move from General Lee. Certainly there was a great opportunity here for one of those rapid conquests Napoleon was so famous for. Lee had more than any other commander-in-chief ever had before: momentary and accurate information of every move the great General was making, perfect knowledge of the country, means for the movement and massing of troops hitherto unrivalled in the practice of war. Nor were numbers wanting. We do not know the strength of Beauregard; but the difficulties of the march might amply have counterbalanced the numerical disparity:—

It is easy and speedy work to build a bridge of timbers across the stream, but the gulf of mud and water on either side, stretching for miles, seems fathomless. Sometimes the first layer of timbers placed across the road will sink out of sight, and then the axe-men and the pioneers renew their work, cutting down large trees, sometimes separating them into four parts;

these are again laid upon the road, with long timbers both above and beneath, placed parallel to the road, and pinned to the corduroy. A large part of Howard's troops, for three days, have been engaged in this wearisome work, in the effort to get through the swamp of Lynch's Creek.

What, we ask, was General Lee doing all this time? But we will not blame him. It is not difficult to lay the burden on the right shoulders. On March 3rd, Sherman was before Cheraw; but it was not Beauregard who was there to meet him. Mr. Davis had yielded to necessity, but it was too late; not even Johnston could now arrest the Great March of the Federals.

Johnston made no effort to hold Cheraw. Where the Confederates made a stand, there was nothing to fight for. The strong places they had meant for emporiums and cities of refuge fell with scarce a blow.

The defence of South Carolina has been the most ridiculous farce of the war. The Georgians, with less of bombast, did much better. In South Carolina there were several lines of infinite importance and great strength for a war of defence—first, the Salkahatchie, then the Edisto, Saluda, Broad, Oatawba, and now the Pedee. At first we met with opposition, which delayed us with more or less of loss, but the passage of the others has been a work of comparative ease and safety.

Let us now try if we can understand Sherman's tactics. They seem as simple and as successful as his strategy:—

From the moment we crossed the Salkahatchie the form of our front was always concave. This tactical formation was no doubt deemed necessary, because the attack of the enemy was necessarily in front, our flanks being more or less protected. Obligated to cross several large rivers, which, according to all military rule and precedent, in the presence of an active enemy, were considered almost impassable, and which were adopted by the enemy with great wisdom as their strongest lines of defence, the passage was irresistibly forced by the two points of the concave, which were constantly thrust forward, first upon one side and then the other, or both at the same time, as Sherman deemed best when threatening Augusta and Charleston.

But now there was to be a change. The Federals have left Cheraw. Joe Johnston is in front; and—

The possibility that reinforcements from the veteran troops in Virginia may be sent to impede our march to the sea, or the caution which is one of Sherman's characteristics, has induced him to change his front, so that the army has begun to assume a convex shape in place of the opposite form. Thus, moving forward his column in echelon upon the centre, he can at any moment put more than one-half his force in line of battle if attacked upon his left flank, which is most in danger.

But though Fighting Joe is in front, there is no delay in the march. South Carolina is left behind, and North Carolina, always suspected of a strong Union feeling, is entered. Nine days more, and Fayetteville is occupied, not without a smart brush. Wilmington has fallen, and steamers and transports can run freely up and down the Cape Fear river. But Goldsborough and Raleigh cannot be surrendered without a struggle, if there is ever to be a struggle. The Confederates can choose their ground. They met the Federals at last at Averysborough, but that was all. Six hundred was the sum of Sherman's killed and wounded, and his army moved on as before. Still some more fighting, and Goldsborough is reached. The march was delayed seventy hours by Johnston's operations—that was their sole result.

But he must not be compared to Beauregard. That General—

Committed the gross error of attempting to defend cities which possessed no strategic value, whilst the surest road to a successful system of defence was the concentration of all his forces upon the line of the Salkahatchie, and the abandonment of Charleston, Augusta, and all other garrisoned places. . . . Johnston executed precisely the manœuvre thus indicated after we crossed the Cape Fear river. No doubt, he would have disputed the passage of that stream, and indeed that of the Pedee at Cheraw, but that he

laboured under grave disadvantages. Sherman was moving upon interior lines with singular directness and rapidity. Johnston had but just assumed command of the rebel troops which had been scattered by his predecessor; and a concentration of these detachments was Johnston's first aim. He made a dashing attack at Averysborough and at Bentonville; but Sherman was too powerful. His march was delayed seventy hours, and that was the sole result. Weary in body and mind, ragged, bareheaded, and shoeless, but with an unusually small proportion of sick—such was the excitement and the effect of constant success—Sherman's army met Schofield at Goldsborough.

There is little more to tell. At Goldsborough, in reality, ended the Great March. Whilst there the army received the news of the fall of Richmond and of Lee's surrender. The march to Raleigh, and the surrender of Johnston, present no military features. Major Nichols was present at the conference, and here is his sketch of the Confederate Generals:—

Wade Hampton, a large and powerful man, gave but little opportunity for a critical examination of the graces of his person; for during the morning he lay stretched upon a carpenter's old bench by the house; and when he followed his superior out of the enclosure, dangling after him an immense sword which must have been imported for the occasion, either nature or his tailor, or both, gave him an appearance of vulgarity and clumsiness which surprised those who had been educated to believe that a South Carolinian who owned many slaves must necessarily be a refined gentleman. Hampton's face—that is, what could be seen of it behind a beard which was unnaturally black for a man fifty years of age—seemed bold even beyond arrogance; and this expression was, if possible, intensified by the boastful fanfaronade which he continued during the whole period of the conference.

General Johnston is a man of medium height and striking appearance. He was dressed in a neat grey uniform, which harmonized gracefully with a full beard and moustache of silvery whiteness, partly concealing a genial and generous mouth, that must have become habituated to a kindly smile. His eyes, dark brown in colour, varied in expression—now intense and sparkling, and then soft with tenderness or twinkling with humour. The nose was Roman, and the forehead full and prominent. The general cast of the features gave an expression of goodness and manliness, mingling a fine nature with the decision and energy of the capable soldier.

An appendix is added, containing Sherman's despatches and his evidence before the Committee on the War, and there is a capital map of the march. The book is the most authentic record of the events in which all are still so highly interested.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

A History of the World from the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Philip Smith, B.A. Vol. III. "Ancient History." (Walton & Maberley).

THE first division of the "History of the World" is regarded by the author as forming a complete and independent work, which he hopes may occupy the place once filled by the "Ancient History" of Rollin. Of this the third and concluding volume embraces the period from the triumvirate of Tiberius Gracchus, B.C. 133, to the Fall of the Western Empire, A.D. 476. In so large, and in a certain sense so easy, an undertaking, we expect to find smoothness and evenness of diction, accuracy, impartiality and judicious selection from the crowd of events which the writer has to marshal in their proper rank. All this we do indeed find; but when we have said this, our praise must cease. Histories like those of Rollin were valuable when the original authorities were scarce and expensive. But the scholar is now far from satisfied with compendiums, however meritorious the execution of them may be. This section of the stream of history must be peculiarly difficult to describe well. Not only has our author to contend with Gibbon and Merivale in the latter half of the period comprised in this volume, but he must attempt to give some sort of unity of compo-

sition to his account of the decline of the Republic and the rise and culmination of the Empire, in which he will not be assisted by the nature of the subject. Even Gibbon did not attempt this, and even Gibbon was obliged to admit that his account of the Empire, previous to the age of the Antonines, was loose and superficial. But his first volume is redeemed by its episodes, and, above all, by that wonderful account, which has never been answered or superseded, of the secondary causes which led to the success of Christianity.

The common narratives are accepted exactly as they have been handed down, excepting in the rare instance where the criticisms of Gibbon or Merivale are justified almost beyond dispute. It is indeed whispered once in a note that Tacitus "seems sometimes to follow his own conceptions of characters and events, without a sufficient basis of ascertained facts," but no attempt is made anywhere in the text to separate the dross from the gold. The rise and spread of Christianity is treated without any reference to the secondary causes, which so powerfully contributed to its success. We are told that "it is agreed that Peter sealed his testimony by crucifixion, as his Master had predicted, during the Neronian persecution, and the weight of evidence seems in favour of the view that he suffered at Rome." To repeat this legend as undoubted history, without adducing a single piece of evidence in support of it, is what we should scarcely have expected from any one but a professed Roman Catholic.

The story of Nero's death is given at length, and yet is divested of one at least most interesting feature. Again, in the account of Aurelian's triumph, "The long train was . . . closed by the forms of Tetricus and Zenobia, arrayed in the dress and insignia of their former empires. Both were, of course, fettered, but the chains of Zenobia were of gold, and their weight was supported by an attendant slave. But instead of being led aside to death at the foot of the Capitoline ascent, both were permitted to reside at Rome in the state of princess." Now, here the essential feature in the triumph is altogether omitted. Tetricus was a Roman citizen; and so far from its being a matter of course that he was fettered, even in the submissive crowds of the Roman capital murmurs were heard at a spectacle which had never been witnessed before. It was the golden collar round Zenobia's neck, and not her chains generally, which was supported by a slave. This little point is well brought out by Gibbon, and brings the figure of the Queen well before us. Finally, it is neither accurate nor picturesque to say "they resided at Rome in the state of princes." Tetricus was admitted into the senatorial order, and presented with a mansion on the Esquiline; and Zenobia was relegated to Tivoli, where she slowly sunk into the position of a Roman matron.

There are two little books we should strongly recommend Mr. Smith to study deeply before he commits himself seriously to the composition of the second division of his work. The first is a "System of Modern History," by Mr. Reynolds, of Brasenose, and the second the "Opuscles" of Comte. The latter have been reprinted at the end of the fourth volume of the "Politique Positive." They give what is by far the best analysis of the whole period Mr. Smith has to traverse, and there is nothing in the language or in the thoughts which should give offence to any religious opinions whatever. On the contrary, the amplest justice, and what many Protestants will think much more than justice, is done to Catholicism and its organization. But no one can write a proper history of the Middle Ages who is not prepared to show in full glory the rise of the Papal system; and to separate the crimes of the individual Popes from the benefits of their system of intellectual and moral centralization. And we ought to have something more than a mere chronicle. The separation of the powers

of Church and State, and the division of Europe into small compact kingdoms, which crystallized round their proper centres, towards the conclusion of the medieval period, must be steadily kept in view throughout the work, whatever be its bulk. The task is in some respects easier, because there is no doubt about these cardinal facts; but, on the other hand, the multiplicity of authorities may confuse, and the prejudices of the author may stain the threads of the woof the historian has to weave.

Mr. Smith will have to deal, moreover, with what are strictly original authorities; that is to say, with documents, both public and private, which were never meant to be used as history, and, in many cases, never intended to see the light. There are very few of these to be consulted by the classical historian. We often speak of Tacitus, Livy, Polybius, and others, as original authorities. But they are not so in reality. We feel that in many instances they are far from telling us the truth, and even from divining it themselves. We may, indeed, test and verify them by the less interested guides of inscriptions, dates, and sometimes by the evidence of authors who wrote without being aware of the use that was to have been made of their expressions. But, for the most part, we must follow authorities, though we know them to be interested partizans, or, what is worse, panderers to the envy or revengers of the fear of deceased greatness.

When we come to deal with the vast repositories of a Muratori, a Pertz, or a Dom Bouquet, we find a very different state of things. The mass of material is so great, that no industry can ever, by any possibility, acquire even a superficial knowledge of the whole.

The characters of those who are professed Christians are always much more difficult to study than those of the great Pagans, or at all events than what we have agreed to accept as the characters of the latter. And we are acquainted with few Pagans, except those who may be called great, either by character or position. Medieval history abounds, like our own, with the actions of obscure persons of all classes. To omit them from consideration altogether is impossible; to dwell upon them is tedious.

In the commencement of Mr. Smith's work, he announced his intention to adopt the account given by the Scriptures of the beginnings of history as altogether the most trustworthy. No one can find fault with this determination as applied to the earliest annals of mankind. We are far from thinking all history as a fable agreed upon; nor do we wish it to be thought for one moment that we are desirous of insinuating that such a phrase can be properly used with respect to the Jewish annals, whatever doubts may exist as to the authorship of them. But Mr. Smith has now to enter a period where there is no certain guide at all; and what we fear is that his treatment of that period will be tinged too deeply with a religious cast. Such a mistake would be fatal. The meaning of the progress of Christianity in connexion with the fall of the Empire is not yet understood. Many of our institutions are attributed to the influence of Christianity, which would have been produced, and for which the foundations were laid, in the very bloom of Pagan society. The position of women in the aristocratic class of Rome resembled what it is now far more than is generally imagined. The abolition of slavery would have been brought about by the irruptions and colonizations of the Teutonic nations, without the influence of the Gospel. Society was far from being so hopelessly corrupt as some most unphilosophically deduce from a few sentences of St. Paul.

If the recovery of modern agriculture is due to the monks, the destruction of much of the ancient industry must be ascribed to the same cause. If we owe to them the idea of the Gothic cathedral, they have deprived us of the art of erecting the Grecian temple. Mr. Smith, if he would produce a *κρημα ὡς ἀντί*, must not flinch from

exposing not only the doctrinal corruptions, but the social shortcomings, the narrow prejudices, and the illiterate rudeness of the Christianity of the Dark and the Middle Ages.

The execution of the third division will demand still higher exertions. He has, indeed, the field before him. No one yet has produced any book to which the student of European history can be referred for its last period. But it is a task which will require not only the talents of an historian, but the grasp and comprehension of a philosopher. Much will depend upon the leading idea, the progress of which Mr. Smith will endeavour to trace through the last 400 years. Has he made up his mind whether there is a science of history or not? If so, in what does it consist? Is he one who will find the finger of God in the march to Moscow? Will he regard the Papacy as dying, or merely under an eclipse? Are we verging towards socialism, communism, or despotism? On all these points, and on many more equally important, the historian of modern Europe must have made up his mind, even if he does not explicitly tell us so. If the theories of Buckle are not perfect, we shall not be content with a second Alison. Whether the ground is sufficiently prepared for a modern Gibbon, we do not know; but we shall vail our prejudices and judgments to no inferior crest. We heartily wish Mr. Smith success; but we cannot hesitate to express our opinion that the qualifications required for his two remaining divisions of history are so very great, and so very different, that for one man to achieve a lasting work in each is absolutely impossible.

MENTONE AND SAN REMO.

Winter in the South of Europe; or Mentone, The Riviera, Corsica, Sicily, and Biarritz, as Winter Climates. By J. Henry Bennet, M.D. Third Edition. (Churchills.)
San Remo as a Winter Residence. By an Invalid. (Churchills.)

BOOTH Dr. Bennet and the Invalid agree in one thing; that the larger towns of Italy are comparatively unhealthy for many reasons; filth and defective ventilation and drainage being amongst the principal. Another potent reason is the want of fresh air, invalids commonly occupying central positions, which secure to them the town atmosphere undiluted. Naples, Rome, and Florence are, moreover, subject to the terrible sirocco and tramontine winds; and when Soracte has put on her snows, a Roman winter is no joke. But where shall we spend our winter? Plato says the human race of his experience sat like a chorus of frogs chattering round a marsh—the Mediterranean Sea—and there must be many spots on its shores which can afford good drainage, good air, and some of the comforts Englishmen are used to.

The only question is exactly where to go. Dr. Bennet and the Invalid both went in quest of the same thing—fresh air and good climate. One prefers Mentone; the other San Remo. Each agrees that the favourite of the other stands second on the list. "On no part of the coast of the Riviera do the mountains in the immediate vicinity rise in a chain to the same height—namely, from 3,500 to 4,000 feet. Nowhere do they recede in the same manner from the shore in an unbroken amphitheatre, as it were, so as to completely shelter from the north, east, and west a hilly district, such as the one which constitutes the centre of the Mentone amphitheatre." "But," says the Invalid, "these high mountains afford little protection, there being great gaps between, through which the wind rushes with great violence, especially down the Turin road." While at San Remo, "the tramontana is slightly felt at the west-end of the town, but very slightly, owing to the height of the mountains. It passes high over the place, and is seen to strike the sea about two miles out."

The result appears to be that in spots equally sheltered along the Riviera, all other conditions are pretty much the same; and it is not so much a question of which town to go to, as in what particular locality you can get a house.

No one must expect "the perpetual spring, the eternal summer, the warm southern balmy atmosphere, which only exist in the imagination of writers," the first of them being no less than Virgil himself. Orange and lemon trees, geraniums, heliotropes, verbenas, and roses may flower through the winter, but this merely implies the absence of absolute frost. "The Chinese primulas, the heaths, the epacris, the camelias, the azaleas, the correas, the chorozemas, the bulbous plants, continue to expand and thrive at a night temperature of from 38° to 44°. It is the frost they fear."

Still the description of Mentone's climate is attractive enough. "Absence of frost, prevalence of northerly winds, complete absence of fogs, paucity of rainy days, clearness of the sky, general heat and brilliancy of the sun, rather cool or chilly night temperature, and a bracing coolness of the atmosphere throughout the winter out of the sun's rays."

Our authors seem absolutely to have revelled in the constant feasts the scenery and the natural history of the Mediterranean provided for them. "I may remark," says the doctor, "that I have never known an unhappy, misanthropical naturalist. As a class, I think they are truly the happiest and most contented of men." This reminds us of what Blumenbach declared, that the occupying himself with natural history had done him this good among others, that he could sleep like a marmot, and had acquired the digestion of an ostrich.

An electric wire laid down in some parts of the Mediterranean would find a bed quite as deep as that which is now reposing in the Atlantic. "The abysses of the sea are probably at least as deep as the mountains in their vicinity are high; and as at Mentone the higher mountain range reaches the sea line, there are no doubt Alpine valleys, many thousand feet deep, within a very short distance of the shore." But the next reflection is rather appalling. "The dead sailor, who is thrown over the side of the vessel with a cannon-shot attached to his feet, descends to these depths, there probably to remain, standing erect, preserved by the pressure of the water, until the Day of Judgment."

Corsica lies in full view both of Mentone and San Remo. The irregular peaks of its really lofty mountains seem to have had a great effect upon Dr. Bennet; and at last he set out to explore the island. Ajaccio is quite a little French town, with its préfet, its judges, garrison, and opera. As might be expected, almost all the streets and squares have been re-christened by Napoleonic names.

Corsica is scarcely yet prepared for English tourists. But forest roads are being rapidly constructed, and will soon be passable for a light *char-a-banc*. The best season would be May or October. Those who like to speculate upon the early migrations of mankind will have their curiosity excited by stumbling, in a nook of the Corsican valleys, upon a colony of Greeks, whose descendants still retain their language, dress, and customs, without mixing with the surrounding population.

The striking feature in Corsican society is the prevalence of the "Vendetta." We may trace the strength of this feeling, though from its better side, in the characters of both Napoleons. Vendetta, however, is not quite unknown in England. Our readers have seen something like the catastrophe of this poem before:—

Arrived at her Father's,
 she dressed herself as a great warrior,
 loaded with iron or lead,
 with the cartouche-box and the tarsette,
 the stilet and the pistol,
 saying, To-day it is my secret.

She extended the arm with the pistol,
 and on his head discharged it,
 saying, Soul unfaithful,
 your death is prepared.

One winter the doctor made a trip to Sicily, and well asks—

Why should not our heat-oppressed and fever-stricken countrymen in the South Mediterranean, at Malta, Naples, and Elsenhere, establish some sanitarium or mountain pension on the cool slopes of Mount Etna? Would it not even be worth while for our Government to found such an establishment for the troops at Malta? Invalids have now either to bear the tropical heat of Malta, or to be sent home, a long and expensive journey. . . . Such a sanitarium would, I feel convinced, be a great boon to Southern Europe, and I hope yet to see it established.

Both these books are pleasant and gossiping enough. What Mentone and San Remo have done for themselves, other places may do likewise. If the inhabitants of the Riviera understand their own interests, every little nook will display some special attraction for a Doctor and an Invalid.

POETRY.

The Story of Queen Guinevere and Sir Lancelot of the Lake. After the German of Wilhelm Hertz. With other Poems. By Charles Bruce. (Longman & Co.)

Songs of Love and Death. By George Eric Mackay. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Lady Ina, and other Poems. By R. F. H., Author of "Blythe House," &c. (Virtue Brothers.)

Aletes: a Poem. With other Poetry, Original and Translated. By Lewis Gridley, Author of "The Judgment of Brutus," Oxford Prize Poem, &c. (Griffith & Farran.)

Echoes of Many Voices from Many Lands. By A. F. (Macmillan & Co.)

Flours des Bords du Rhin. Par le Chevalier de Chatelain. (Rolandi, 20 Berners Street.)

POETRY seems to be to Mr. Bruce what gold was to the old alchemist. It is all but within his reach, yet far enough off to be inaccessible to his utmost effort. The crucible is white with heat; the seething contents wait only one small but unknown ingredient, and they will be transmuted into the most precious of metals; but that ingredient comes not, and the result remains—lead. In choosing as the basis of his poem a German version of the now hackneyed story of Lancelot and Queen Guinevere, he has acted, as it seems to us, unwisely. The old English ballads contain all that is best in the present version, and the additions tend only to modernize and vulgarize the story, and are as destructive of its simplicity as of its poetry. The termination, especially, of the more modern legend is pretty, sentimental, and idyllic, but deficient in dignity, and altogether destitute of the pathos of the ballads. It lacks also the historical value imparted to the catastrophe of the earlier poems by the lessons as to the faith and morality of the age, of which it is full. The story commences in the time of perfect but transitory peace which precedes the discovery by Arthur of his queen's ill-starred and illicit love for Lancelot. The heroic deeds of the Knights of the Round Table have all been accomplished—

Peace rests upon King Arthur's land,
 For every foe is over-manned,
 And every fiend and monster crushed,
 The flight of wild adventures hushed.
 The sultry hours of trial passed,
 Has Perceval the Graal at last;
 Long since in haunted Brocelind
 Left Merlin name and fame behind;
 Sir Ivain seeks, his madness fled,
 The lady of the fountain's bed;
 And Erec leads a listless life
 Of dalliance by his gentle wife;
 And Arthur gladly whiles away,
 With games and pageant pomps, the day.
 At Camelot, where the vale is green,
 His summer hall of knights is seen:
 There, round the aged monarch flies
 The light of gentle star-bright eyes;
 There rise, like knotted forest oak,
 His battle-statured warrior folk.
 Yet, save the warfare that love wages,
 Fight now no more their thought engages.

The love of Lancelot for the Queen is accounted for, though its magic origin is not

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stated. Guinevere's husband is referred to in terms less reverent than those generally employed by poets, ancient and modern, in speaking of Arthur; and her attachment to Lancelot is described as the natural result of her ill-assorted marriage—"January and May."

A weary old man had she wed—
A green graft on a tree long dead.

And, again, we hear—

His heart was cold, his head was grey.

The first canto ends with a joust, in which Lancelot is victor, and in which the rewards of the tourney are his. The Queen decks him in a surcoat, adorned

With broidery her own hands have wrought;
And gives—the rule of tourney this—
Her queenly brow for him to kiss.

Mordred sees all in angry mood, and, in the following canto, communicates to Arthur the fact that all save himself have long known of his wife's infidelity. Arthur, at Mordred's suggestion, goes off for two days' hunting, leaving Lancelot at home, but returns suddenly. Lancelot, surprised in the chamber of the Queen, partially opens the door, lets in one of his assailants, and closes it again. After slaying the man he has admitted, and investing himself in the armour thus obtained, he cuts his way through his enemies, and escapes. Guinevere is seized, and sentenced to be burnt; but, previous to her death, is rescued by Lancelot, by whom, in the struggle necessary to free her, the four brothers of Gawain are slain. Arthur, stirred by Mordred and Gawain, attacks Lancelot at the Castle of the Garde Joyeuse. Lancelot has for allies Sir Lyonel and Sir Bohort. The latter is described in verses which, in spite of the use of terms now degraded by colloquial use, are spirited, and are the best in the volume—

With deep, rough voice, an uncouth song
Sang Bohort as he rode along:
A rough old blade was he, and feared—
His hair was white and red his beard;
From his Carmarthen forests came
The bristly boar-skin round his frame,
Which, with the rusty helm he bore,
Was all the harness that he wore.
A small, long-handled hammer placed,
Like some toy plaything, at his waist,
With mighty spear, and slender shield,
He trots defiant through the field.

Arthur is defeated, mainly through the bravery of Bohort, by whom the King himself is severely wounded—the only part taken by Lancelot in the fray being that of rescuing Arthur, and bearing him in safety from the field. In the Castle of the Garde Joyeuse Arthur is nursed by his wife, and her tears and the penitence of Lancelot bring him into a most forgiving mood. But Gawain, whose hatred for Lancelot, as the destroyer of his brothers, is unassuageable, and who is backed up by the instances of Mordred, persuades the King that the wrong he has suffered calls for further bloodshed. Gathering, accordingly, a new army, Arthur follows Lancelot to Brittany, whither he has betaken him, and besieges him there in his castle. In a fight during the siege, Gawain kills Bohort, and is in return killed by Lancelot, who hitherto had shunned to meet his former friend, but whom the death of his last and most trusted ally has roused to a spasm of short and soon regretted anger. Meanwhile, Arthur is recalled home by the news that Mordred, moved by hastily conceived love for Guinevere, has seized on the kingdom. The Battle of Avalon, and the fate of Arthur and his noble sword, Excalibur, are described as in all the old legends. Lancelot, returning too late to save the King, turns hermit. The Queen seeks refuge in the Convent of Almesbury, but is tracked by Mordred, who has escaped from the battle, in which he had been severely wounded, but not killed, by Arthur. Mordred plunges a dagger in the breast of the Queen; then, in a fit of despair at what he has done, goes to confess to the nearest hermit, who chances to be Lancelot. All the sanctity of the latter is not proof against the confession

of Mordred, with whom he enters on a fierce conflict. In this, as they have no defensive armour, both are desperately wounded. Mordred dies, and Lancelot drags his wearied limbs to the Queen, who has sent for him. He finds her dying—

Upon her head his hand he laid,
And with its golden tresses played;
He smiled, he kissed her; then beside
Fair Guinevere Sir Lancelot died.

This termination is, as we have said, sadly wanting in dignity, beside that to which we are accustomed; and in the entire poem the characters of the principal personages are much vulgarized. The verse has, at times, power, but is very unequal. The two short extracts we have quoted afford a very favourable specimen of its merits. The following short description of the results of setting fire to a wood, in order by its light to continue a battle, is graphic—

Then madly through the forest tore,
Scared from his haunt, the forest boar;
The wild ox bellow'd out his fear;
With antlers laid back low, the deer
Leapt, shrieking, over heaps of slain,
And broke through ranks of fighting men.
Singed from the fire, upon their track,
Came wolves and wolves, a grimly pack;
But now no longer lusted they
To spring upon their easy prey—
Unharm'd across their path can go
The tender hind, and hart, and roe.

Shorter lines are occasionally, and most injudiciously, introduced into the poems, and many utterly intolerable rhymes, or pseudo-rhymes, are met with. The humour is gross and irreverent. Sir Bohort, riding with his hammer, is represented as quoting Scripture in the worst possible taste—

Come, heavy laden and opprest,
He cried, and I will give you rest;
I'll ease the burden of your woe,
The road to heaven I will show.

And Lancelot answers in equally objectionable terms—

Old shaggy-beard,
Was ever such a Saviour heard!
Methinks the lessons you have read
Are somewhat hard for human head.

Archaic words are liberally introduced, and side by side with them are others which are altogether new and unsuited for such fellowship. "Glode," "thrid," "selle," are of common occurrence, as is the objectionable phrase "I crede" for "I believe;" and in the same pages in which these occur we have such out-of-place words and associations as the following:—

On many a swift and gay canoe
The pendulous lamps their brightness threw;
or,
And gaily in the crowded inn
They tripped it to the violin.

On the whole, although possessing undoubted merit, the poem, as well as the minor verses which accompany it, must be regarded as a failure. Mr. Bruce has some of the requisites of the poet, but he will never write poetry.

Mr. Mackay has apparently taken his title from the "Lyre and Sword" (*Leier und Schwert*) of Körner. The contents of his work consist of short poems written with sparkle and vivacity. Traces of imitation of his father may be found at times, as in the "Little Grave," and other poems. The verses, as a rule, are deficient in thought, but there is an ingenuity and felicity of expression which lead to the conviction that Mr. Mackay may some day hold a place among our minor poets. The volume is dedicated to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. The best of its contents is the Song of the Minnesinger; one stanza will give an idea of its nature—

I bound my sword with maiden's hair,
And called it Geraldine the Fair;
By all the saints! it served me well,
And blushed for every foe that fell.
Tra—la—la—la.

The next volume on our list, "The Lady Ina, and other Poems," consists of one long and several shorter essays in verse. May

of the poems have already appeared in various periodicals, and the whole is precisely on the level of ordinary magazine verse. To higher praise it is not entitled, and lower we can scarce award it.

As might be expected from the author of an Oxford prize poem, Mr. Gridley presents us with a very feeble and common-place production. "Aletes" is written in verse, slightly altered from the Spenserian stanza, and is, beyond measure, dreary and destitute of poetical elevation. The minor poems by which it is followed are even more pitiable.

"Echoes from Many Lands" consists of a selection of religious passages from Petrarch, Ruskin, Mrs. E. B. Browning, Tennyson, Arthur Helps, M. F. Tupper, and other authors. Considerable taste is shown in the choice of extracts, though liberties much to be regretted are taken with some of the poems, which are ruthlessly curtailed. The volume is small and suited for the pocket, and is, as regards typography and paper, a true *édition de luxe*.

After almost exhausting the poetical treasures of our language, the Chevalier de Chatelain has betaken himself to Germany, and, with the pleasant title of "Fleurs des Bords du Rhin," has given us a series of translations into French verse of some of the best known productions of the German poets. These translations are in the highest degree creditable, and a very respectable portion of the spirit of the original poetry is preserved. The celebrated "Der Deutsche Rhein" of Becker is very cleverly rendered. "Der Wilde Jäger" of Bürger, the "Ritter Olaf" of Heinrich Heine, and the "Schwalbenmärchen," of the object of Heine's most constant and bitter satire, "Freiligrath," are capital translations. Among others which are worthy of notice are the "Don Gayseros" of the Baron de la Motte Fouqué; the "Erkönig" of Goethe; the "Lied von der Glocke" of Schiller; and Körner's "Schwertlied."

LIFE OF CHRIST.

The Life of Jesus Christ. By H. Ewald. Translated and Edited by Octavius Glover, B.D. (Cambridge: Deighton. London: Bell & Daldy).

THE theory of Ewald can scarcely be said to hold a middle place between those of Strauss and Rénan, though, on a superficial view, some might be inclined to give it such a position. For the object of the author is essentially to set forth the human side of Christ's life, and he resolves some of the Gospel accounts—such as those of the miraculous occurrences at the Crucifixion—into poetic imagery, akin to that of the prophet's language. Still behind, and with the human element of the Founder of Christianity, he seeks out proofs of his supernatural character, and invests some of the miracles with even a more extraordinary character than the Evangelists do themselves.

Our first impression is one of surprise, that a person holding such decided views on supernaturalism should think it worth while to disturb in any way the orthodox interpretation of the Gospels, or the ordinary theory of inspiration. This is partly explained by the fact that the book is only a portion detached by the translator from a much larger work, "The History of the Jewish Nation." But the singularity of Ewald's views is only the more apparent the greater our acquaintance with him becomes; for whilst he not only admits, but even amplifies the miracles of Christ, he utterly denies those of the Old Testament.

The view here taken of our Saviour is one which is essentially subjective to the author. No one else could possibly be satisfied with, or find any consolation in it. We do not feel the same doubt about the writer's good faith that shakes us in endeavouring to master the meaning of some English divines. But we are equally puzzled to find out what he really does mean.

His fundamental proposition is, that the Synoptics are all compilations from an original which is lost, impregnated with the idiosyn-

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cracies of the respective writers ; that the events really happened much as they are told, but have in some points been misunderstood, sometimes reduplicated ; and that in all cases it is left to everyone to form his own idea of the Messianic career. Every Christian has therefore to construct his own gospel ; a burden which would lead, in many cases, to the task being abandoned altogether. This is no new theory ; nor does Ewald help us towards the compilation of such a narrative as can commend itself to our reason, or even our imagination. Were it not for his great reputation, we should be inclined to dismiss the book as scarcely worthy of notice. To attribute lofty motives and far-seeing views to the founder of any religion, is mere matter of course. To distinguish what was human from what was divine in Christ is a hopeless undertaking ; there are no rules of criticism which we can apply to such a case. The reader is instantly launched upon a sea of conflicting uncertainties ; and the author, having loosed the winds, is utterly unable to compel them to blow in any definite direction.

The constant intrusion of the spirit of the author of the Fourth Gospel into the accounts given by the Synoptics is the chief source of the total want of coherence and verisimilitude in this "Life." There are decidedly two "Lives" in the New Testament. The Synoptics give one, and St. John the other. These should always be kept essentially distinct. It does not follow that they are inconsistent. They differ as narratives do which are given by biographers of different nationalities, placed themselves at the time of composition under very different circumstances. To try and fuse such into one is useless. A modern biographer must take one or the other as his stand-point. It would even be better to write as if unconscious that there was but one.

It would, we conceive, be quite possible to give a life of the Founder of Christianity which might do justice to him as a man, without in any way offending the veneration of those who regard him as something infinitely more. M. Rénan facilitates such an attempt much more than Ewald. He would have done it, had he been as reverential. As it is, the task remains. It is one which is demanded from all quarters. The materials are large ; but there is something still wanting. The Holy Land, the scene where the narrative must be laid, is still in fact unexplored. No one could have written like Rénan, had he not seen visibly the way which led down to Jerusalem, and the plains and borders which eighteen hundred years ago were white for the harvest, and ruddy for the vintage. No one could have talked like Ewald of "His looking down from his height with his watchful eye in the dark night, reaching over the lake his helping arm of love," as it were that of some shadowy ghost, if he had really stood on the heights which fringe the Lake of Galilee. When the Christians again possess the Holy Land in peace, and every hill and every valley can tell its tale to eyes that are open to see, and ears that are open to hear, then the joint experience of West and East will surely utter some household words which shall shortly tell how lived and died the Son of David, the Royal Prophet, the Messiah.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Contributions to Natural History ; Chiefly in Relation to the Food of the People. By a Rural D.D. (Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.)

THESE contributions to natural history have been previously published in periodicals, but they certainly are worthy of re-issue, and make up an exceedingly amusing and interesting volume. Hippophagy, mycophagy, pisciculture, hirudiculture, pearl-culture, weather prognostics, the breeds of horses, and fish diet, are subjects upon which the author writes with ease and smartness, though frequent exception will be taken by his readers to his views and statements.

On the subject of hippophagy he is as enthusiastic as M. St. Hilaire himself, and he enlarges upon the delicious meat to be found upon the bones of old horses, when fattened up for the table, with almost nauseous iteration ; for the British public has not yet been able to bring itself to agree with the French gentleman who, on his return to Paris, spoke so rapturously of the accommodations of the English metropolis, where, he said, "beautiful roast beef was brought to your door on skewers for a penny." The author does not neglect to drag in some stories quite as ancient, such as that of the French surgeon Larrey using the breastplates of wounded men as stewpans for the cooking of horse-flesh at Lobau, to the intense admiration of Massena, who partook of the repast with rapture. Mycophagy, a grand name for what West of England boys call eating "twoad's meeyat," is dwelt upon at considerable length, but we are not at all convinced by the arguments urged in favour of eating the various ugly excrescences which abound in our fields and lanes, many of which are fatally poisonous, while others, better looking, are with difficulty to be distinguished from the honest mushroom. Even with all the elaborately-illustrated works of British fungi in his possession, the searcher after edible specimens may make a mistake which will end his days, and therefore we recommend abstinence from the toothsome vegetables so highly extolled by the rural D.D., whose dinner-table is evidently not considered complete without a dish of horse steaks and stewed toadstools. Pisciculture has of late been thrust upon us *ad nauseam*, too frequently by writers and experimentalists but ill qualified for the work undertaken, and we confess to the crime of disbelieving in the possibility of rendering the Thames a salmon river. "But," says Popjoy, who has a fishing villa at Twickenham, "it was a salmon river, and so plentiful were the fish, that a clause was inserted in the indentures of the City apprentices in order to protect them from being fed entirely upon it"—a story told of every town on every salmon river in England, and, we believe, entirely destitute of foundation in truth, inasmuch as no traces of any such indentures have ever been discovered, notwithstanding the offer of rewards for the production of them. Our D.D. has not been seized with the Thames piscicultural fever ; he considers that salmon are not likely to face the horrors of the Pool—the filth, the gas works, and the steamers. Certain it is that salmon will undergo a great deal of serious inconvenience. Specimens taken in the neighbourhood of Gloucester are frequently most unpleasantly flavoured with tar—a fact which shows that they do not turn tail on encountering the refuse of a manufactory ; for the fish in question might, if they choose, take the outer channel, and avoid such nuisances altogether. We ourselves found one of these tar-flavoured salmon before us in the old city in June last, and the mayor and other citizens detailed similar experience before the commissioners. The D.D., however, has some faith in the possibility of increasing the stock of stay-at-home fish in the Thames, and he instances, as evidence of the value of the fish produced even now, that "the other day sixty thousand lampreys were sent from Teddington to Holland as baits for turbot, at 3*l.* a thousand." He means, of course, lamperns, a little fellow somewhat of the lamprey pattern, but not to be mistaken by any one who has seen the larger and much uglier fish, a dish of which so mortally disagreed with the gormandizing king. The lampern of the Severn is much prized by epicures. He has no bones, and when cunningly stewed, furnishes a dish not to be equalled by any concocted of other members of the eel tribe. We have never tasted a Thames lampern, but if they are at all like those of the Severn, they ought to fetch a much higher price than 3*l.* a thousand, and be promoted from fishing lines to stewpans without delay. It is very

difficult, we know, to persuade the fishermen to part with them, as they are sure of their Dutch market, no matter how large the take may be. The chapters on maritime pisciculture, leech-breeding, and pearl culture contains little that is interesting, and nothing that is new. Coming to horses once more, the author dips into hippophagy, of course, and then proceeds to descant, somewhat in the "Harry Hieover" fashion, on riding and management—not, however, until he has gone into the origin of the modern horse, and treated his readers to the stock story of the poor Arab who refused to sell his mare to the sultan—a story we had hoped never to meet with more. He is evidently not so well up in horse management as in horse eating. In his opinion, blinkers are "dangerous absurdities." There is something to be said on the other side. A horse driven without blinkers is too apt to keep his eye fixed on the man who is driving him, and not upon the road, and the objects on it. A friend of ours was some time since of our author's opinion, and had every blinker removed from his bridles. Before a month was over he had them replaced. His waggons were drawn by teams of three. The sluggish horses who could take a cut from the whip without manifesting any great degree of discomfort did very well, but the free horses fretted themselves into skeletons, rushing into the collar whenever they saw the whip raised ; and thus proof was speedily afforded of the value of blinkers. The chapter on the Arab horse is not uninteresting, though the time has gone by for believing in the superior strength and fleetness of the horse of the desert. We have long known that the best horses in the possession of the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt are not able to run successfully against a good English hunter or steeplechaser at either long or short distances ; and as to the much-talked-of barbs, an English breeder would not have one of them in his establishment on any consideration. Half-a-dozen of them sent to Her Majesty by the Emperor of Morocco, some ten years ago, were not considered worth the corn they consumed. They were good at fighting, biting, and kicking, and that was all. The paper on acclimatization societies is probably the best of the series, the subject being one in which a lover of natural history can fairly revel. France has taken the lead, and kept it, in encouraging the efforts of enterprising men who have devoted themselves to the task of increasing the stock of food-producing animals, by importing from distant parts various descriptions of really valuable and useful creatures likely to thrive in a climate entirely new to them. The most successful importation, so far as breeding is concerned, has been that of the yak, or Thibet ox, specimens of which (bred in France) may be seen in the gardens of the Zoological Society, in Regent's Park. This animal flourishes well, and at one time the French savans were of opinion that it would become "the future ox for the poor." A somewhat similar opinion was once entertained here regarding a vastly superior animal, the eland, which was rather extensively bred at Knowsley by the late Earl of Derby, but we have yet to hear of the meat finding its way to market, and the same must be said of the flesh of the yak, which, from its habits, might possibly do well in the Highlands of Scotland, but for the fact that the native rough cattle are not only sufficiently hardy, but infinitely more valuable to the owner, the butcher, and the consumer than the foreigner could possibly be, thrive as he might. Our own Acclimatization Society is very much in its infancy, and seems to lack the support to which its objects entitle it. It may be, indeed, that people with large means fail to see the connexion between the acclimatization of useful animals and the annual eating of bad soup made from Chinese birds' nests or American bears' paws at St. James's Hall ; but on the other hand, there should be many possessed of roomy estates and long purses who could excuse these prandial eccentricities, and help an unques-

tionably useful society in extending its researches. At present it has not been able to do much beyond introducing a sheep of very doubtful value and a yam (both from China) which few people care to taste twice. The society requires new blood and vigorous assistance, which ought at once to be supplied. It is probably owing to lack of support that we have heard no more of the "trumpeter birds" which it promised us. These birds were described as being capable of acquiring much useful knowledge in the art of sheep-keeping and guarding houses from the depredations of the midnight marauder; but as we have heard no more of them, we are sorry to come to the conclusion that their trumpeting has not yet been heard in the foldyards of England, which are likely to be left to the guardianship of the old-established sheep-dog for some time to come.

The "Rural D.D." has sent forth a very readable collection of essays, and we shall be glad to meet with him again.

NEW NOVELS.

Oswald Hastings; or, the Adventures of a Queen's Aide-de-Camp. By Captain W. W. Knollys. Three Vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

CAPTAIN KNOLLYS is a practical man; he has carefully studied the difficulties of a military life from its commencement, and doubtless realized the trials which the deeds of men and not discipline entail upon brave hearts whose desire is to act in the spirit and not the mere letter of a soldier's duty. Our work-a-day world is subject to vast influences that do not appear upon the surface. No system can work according to its intent, unless the guiding hands are steady, temperate, and true, in regulating the power entrusted to them. No community can long exist without some violent disruption, unless a wise and vigorous mind puts forth its energies to stem the arrogance of lesser minds, in the exercise of such petty authority and rule as may be delegated to them. This story of a military life, addressed to military critics—for "Oswald Hastings" first appeared in the *United Service Magazine*—makes up in the truthfulness of its detail for the absence of that word-painting with which many popular novelists of both sexes manage to conceal their ignorance of professional matters, trifling in themselves, but which, in accordance with the law of evidence, give reality to the scene.

The career of Oswald Hastings, after the death of his father, the Rev. Francis Hastings, the rector of Puddlecombe, in Chalkshire, is that of a private in the 155th Regiment, in which he enlisted at Ancaster, walking twenty-four miles from his home, with his bundle of clothes in his hand and two pounds in his pocket to enter Her Majesty's service, "high purposes in his heart, and with no false shame on his brow." Though a mere youth, he is deeply in love with a young girl, Ellen Kirkman, the daughter of a retired stockbroker, whose life he had saved by rescuing her from the savage attack of a mad dog; but spurned by her father upon the discovery of the boy's presumptuous love for his daughter, Mr. Kirkman, with the vulgarity of a purse-proud man, cancels a life's obligation, and in towering wrath exclaims—

"So, young gentleman, I hear you have been silly and insolent enough to make love to my daughter. Now I'll have you to understand that she's meat for your betters. I haven't made all my fortune to throw it away on the wife of a raw, penniless boy like you; the son of a trumpery parson, with nothing but a miserable 100*l.* a-year or so to live on! And you're going to be a soldier, too! I should like to know how you could keep a wife, tramping about as you will be from place to place, and from Canada to India. I suppose you intend your wife to ride on the top of a baggage-waggon and do her own washing. Pooh, boy! When you are old enough to marry, you should look out for somebody in your own rank of life, and not try to entrap an heiress like my daughter. I tell you I would sooner see her married to a carcass butcher than a soldier, who is only,

after all, a butcher with a red coat who kills men instead of bullocks. You ungrateful young rascal! is this all the return you make for my kindness to you and your designing father! Let me never see you enter this door again."

Nothing daunted, after leaving his sister Edith provided for in a brother clergyman's family as governess, Oswald enters on his rough but honest way:—

To an intelligent, willing young fellow, with the free use of all his limbs, recruit drill is not a severe ordeal. Oswald soon got through his, though in the process he often felt his cheeks tingle at the rough manner of the instructor, who had got into his head the mistaken idea that bawling and harshness are identical with smartness. Oswald's quickness and evident desire to learn, however, thawed the pipeclay which enveloped that worthy's heart, and he ended by pronouncing him to be a very promising recruit. The 155th just then was by no means a pleasant regiment. The colonel, though not severe, was what was still more disagreeable to the men under his command, fidgety. The adjutant, who had risen from the ranks, was a man who, by zealous eye-service, had toadied himself over the heads of better men than himself. He had no ideas of his own, and consequently acted strictly up to the letter of the regulations, without the slightest reference to their spirit. There is no such lover of routine as a fool, for the very good reason that routine renders thought unnecessary. He was not naturally an ill-natured man, but being a mere reflector, and a bad one, too, he often made himself very odious by carrying out what he thought were the commanding officer's wishes. In addition to this, his language was of the good old-fashioned school, that is, more vigorous than civil. The sergeant-major was simply a coarse, ignorant bully, whose head had been turned by power.

The consequence of all this was that the regiment was in a very discontented state, and matters being in those days left more to the adjutant and sergeant-major than at present, a good deal of petty oppression took place. Every officer has some particular hobby or other. Adjutant Suction's hobby was hair. He carried this so far as to make the colour-sergeants send in returns to him every month, stating the length of the longest head of hair in each company. It was this peculiarity which got Oswald into a scrape the very first time he mounted guard. As it was towards the end of the month, and within a few days of hair-cutting time, Oswald had taken great care to ascertain that his side locks were not longer than the allowed three inches. He had even got his comrade to measure it for him that very morning, and found it just reached that length, or, if anything, was within it. Unfortunately, while dressing for guard he had washed his head, which made his side locks hang limply, and look longer than they really were. After making the men shoulder arms two or three times over—he always did so whether they were smart or not, partly from habit, and partly because he thought it made him seem particular—the adjutant began to inspect the guard. When he came to Oswald, he at once pounced on his hair, and taking it up contemptuously between his finger and thumb, said,

"What do you mean, Sir, by having your hair so long? D—n it, Sir, you're a pretty soldier, with all that beastliness about your face. Why, you're more like a woman than a man. I'll be bound you've never measured it, eh?"

Oswald, who thought he was asked a question, replied very respectfully that he had, and that it was under the three inches.

"What the h—l do you mean by answering in the ranks, Sir? Hold your tongue directly, or I'll put you in the guard-room. Sergeant-Major, let this man be rejected for guard, and make him parade at two o'clock with the defaulters. You're a disgrace to the regiment, Sir."

Oswald found this a hard trial to bear, but keeping in view the goal of his ambition, stifled his rage and made no answer. The first taste of barrack life was so bitter, that it needed all the power of imagination to preserve in him the romantic notions which he had entertained hitherto regarding the army. To the uninitiated nothing appears so dazzling, so attractive, as the profession of arms, while cold experience shows that in time of peace few things are more prosaic. Ambition may at length be satisfied, but in the meantime fancy is sadly starved. However, Oswald avoided discontent by looking far into the future, and endeavoured to master all those little mechanical details of which a soldier's life, more than that of any one else, is made up.

Raised from the ranks by good conduct and bravery, and good luck throwing fortune in his way most unexpectedly, Colonel Hastings, a widower, at last achieves the desire of his heart, and marries Ellen, opportunely a widow. Having striven all through his chequered career to do good to others, "Oswald and his wife are as happy as the day is long."

The book has its faults, for after the first volume, the Possible too often trips up the Probable in the race. Yet, extravagant as some of the incidents are, on the whole "Oswald Hastings" is superior to most circulating library novels, and will undoubtedly find a very large class of readers.

Who is the Heir? A Novel. By Mortimer Collins. Two Vols. (Maxwell & Co.)

THE principal incidents in this story are so peculiar, and arise from such an extraordinary group of characters, that to disentangle the web is not easy. At the same time these volumes are pleasant reading, and, for those who derive an agreeable little excitement in turning over of a new page, ample gratification is provided, the paper being nice and creamy, the type clear, and the lines abundantly leaded. Politics, poetry, and the literary press; Chancery-lane and Whitecross-street; electioneering strategy, clever chief constables, and prize-fighters; love, romance, and fast young ladies, all seem as one to Mr. Collins' facile pen, which passes from one subject to another with an airy but not an original grace, that induces a genuine regret that he does not confine his really artistic power of word painting, whether of character or scenery, in a smaller frame, and throw the forces of his knowledge and imagination into the plot of his novel and its consistent development. The excuse for this want of unity is, that "Who is the Heir?" was served up originally piecemeal in the *Dublin University Magazine*. The Mauleverers are a peculiar race of men, three of whom are presented to the reader in the first chapter. Hugh, the father, is a fine vigorous voluptuary of sixty, who has been twice married and has a son by each marriage. His second wife, however, having run away from him, he is again in love "with a sweet cyclamen of the Apennines." To see this flower, he determines to revisit Italy, and summonses his two sons from London to Mauleverers Park, to announce his intended journey, and the probability that he will never return. Hugh "the younger," the elder of the two, is forty years of age; Harry, the son of the runaway wife, is twenty-one, all remarkable for their great personal beauty and towering height; while there also exists another son, a Captain Adderly, whose similarity in every respect to Harry causes that young man considerable perplexity. The mystery as to the heirship of Mauleverer therefore is within this web, where it is but right we should let it remain, and turn to the more comeatable and real persons in the story. Lord Riverdale, a Tory statesman, and Lady Vivian Ashleigh, his beautiful daughter and heiress, surrounded by all the refinements of life, are nicely sketched. They reside at Riverdale Castle; and this lady Mr. Mauleverer wishes one of his sons to marry. Each has an entanglement of his own, which precludes this object, made manifest to the Earl in a letter from Mr. Mauleverer; and the Earl, having no disguises from his clear-headed, lovely child, passes the missive into her hands, as they sit at a luxurious breakfast table. Another letter, with an "almost illegible address," is deciphered for Vivian's benefit, it being from a valued friend, Guy Luttrell, who has not been well, and is coming to the Castle for a fortnight's holiday.

"How nice!" said Vivian. "Now that's a man I like; and, as he isn't a marrying man, I suppose one may safely say so. When is he coming?"—He came.

Guy Luttrell was a distinguished-looking man of forty. A stranger would have been puzzled to discover his occupation, but would have instinctively decided that he must be a first-rate man in his way. And, indeed, Guy Luttrell

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might have obtained distinction in any pursuit. He had chosen politics, not, however, without trying other experiments. He had written the best comedy, the best satirical poem, and the best social novel of the day. He was quite a leader of fashion, without seeking the position; the style of his dress and of his equipages being assiduously copied. His income was only about a thousand a-year; but he seemed to spend five.

Business over in Lady Vivian's "sanctum sanctorum," the Earl begins to talk nonsense to his daughter, whom he addresses by the soubriquet of "Witch."

"So Harry is come to look after you, Vivian, it seems. Will it be an easy conquest?"

"The boy's in love with somebody else, papa, it is easy to see. Don't you notice how absent and taciturn he is? His heart's in the Highlands."

"Well, I should rather like him for a son-in-law. Good-looking, don't you think?"

"Very."

"And clever?"

"Rather."

"How laconic we are! You don't seem at all smitten, Witch."

"Why, papa, I'd as soon marry Guy. One's my cousin, you know, and the other's my uncle."

"Flattering to Luttrell, by Jove! I must tell him. But you might marry a worse man than Guy, Witch."

"I doubt if you could find a better," said Vivian, with a young lady's emphasis.

Vivian is a true woman, refined, delicate in thought and deed, with a round-about good sense, such as Lord Bacon says should be the prerogative of that sex which jumps to a conclusion without the more tardy process required by man to arrive at the same result, and delights in making her father happy, joining in his pursuits, whether in-door or out-door, manages the "great household of Riverdale Court to perfection," as well as being of assistance to him in "the affairs of his estates," while in political matters, she gave "as much help as Philip II. of Spain received from the Infanta Isabella, whom on his death-bed he called 'the light of his eyes.'" Such a girl would be wooed in her own fashion; and, one delicious morning, as she steers the boat which her father and Guy Luttrell are rowing, she remarks, reflectively to the Earl and "her uncle":—

"Well, if ever I am in love, I hope I shall be a little less foolish than the people I have seen in that predicament. And then proposals!—sentiment and stuff! Why, I should laugh at a man who talked blank-verse to me."

"Pray, how would you have it done, Witch?" asked the Earl, laughing.

"How? In a plain, straightforward way. Why should a man lose his wits at the most important instant of his life? When two people love one another, they know it pretty well beforehand; so a simple form of words will do."

"Perhaps you'll suggest the form," laughed Guy. "I am an old fogey; but a man's never safe from feminine perils till he's under the turf."

"Yes; and I may want to marry again," said Lord Riverdale. "Fifty is a nice marrying age."

"Well," said the young lady, "laugh at me as much as you like, but I should prefer a simple, straightforward way of doing it. Vivian Ashleigh, will you be my wife? is the sort of question I should like to be asked."

"Candid young lady!" said Luttrell.

"And what kind of an answer would you give?" asked the Earl.

"Yes, if I liked the man; No, if I didn't. And if he were unwise enough to ask whether he might hope for a change of feeling, or any other absurd question, I should wish him good morning, and cut him dead ever after."

One more quotation and we have done with the intricacies of "Who is the Heir?" leaving the reader to follow the ever-changing themes with which Mr. Collins delights to amuse his leisure, and take up the one thread of interest in the novel, that of "beautiful Vivian, and her, so-called, uncle Guy Luttrell. It is a bright December day after Christmas, which the fair girl has

rendered abundant to all within her range, and now upon the frozen lake, as she—

Flew over the flashing, grinding ice, Guy Luttrell suddenly overtook her.

"Can you talk while you skate?" he asked.

"O yes."

"Well, I want you to answer a single question. You taught me yourself the best way to put it."

"Well," she said, "what is it? Go on. How mysterious and diplomatic you are."

"Vivian Ashleigh, will you be my wife?" said Guy.

She looked at him for a moment archly; she gave herself a sudden impetus, and spun rapidly round on the cracking ice which encircled a little islet, then returning towards him she kissed her glove to him, and said—

"Yes, Mr. Guy Luttrell, I will."

And with that she skimmed rapidly away towards where the skaters were more numerous.

"I wonder if anybody else ever made a proposal on the ice," said Guy to himself.

"Vivian," said he, as they walked towards the Court, "I have an immense number of things to tell you. The Earl won't object, I know, though he'll probably think me too old; but I shall tell him you are the best judge of that. But I've a mystery to unfold to you, Vivian; and if it horrifies you, you must withdraw your consent."

"Well," she said, "what is it? Make haste, do. I'm dreadfully inquisitive. Have you murdered anybody?"

"No," he said. "The fact is that—that—I've been married once already."

"Oh, that's it. You've kept it a pretty secret. And is that all?"

"No; the worst is to come. If you marry me, you'll be a stepmother. I've a daughter in existence."

"Oh, Guy," said Vivian, "how glad I am! You're not joking, are you, now? How old is she? I shall love her so."

"You're a good creature, Vivian, that's a fact. I shouldn't like to be anybody's stepfather myself, so I can appreciate your kindness of heart. And now I'll go and talk to the Earl, and have it over before dinner-time."

If Mr. Mortimer Collins would write a novel entire, without rushing into print before the tale is finished, or allow himself to break away from the main thread of his narrative, he would, no doubt, be entitled to rank with the most successful novelists of the day. As it is, "Who is the Heir?" is pleasant and agreeable reading.

John Neville: Soldier, Sportsman, and Gentleman. A Novel. By Centurion. Two Vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A REMARKABLE novel, in the present day of sensational writing, is that by Captain Newall, the "Centurion." As sportsman, soldier, and gentleman, John Neville has not a brilliant career. His first exploit in fishing in a Scottish glen, where everything is favourable for a successful cast, results in catching or hooking a young lady, instead of the large trout upon which he was intent. This romantic introduction can have but one result. Amy Falconer and her father reside close by the glen at Clearburn. Mr. Falconer, a simple-minded gentleman and geologist, recognizes in John Neville, when he calls to inquire after the wounded lady, the son of an old friend. A general invitation follows; and, as is to be expected, John and Amy fall in love, and agree in due time to marry. But this man of the world, this sportsman, soldier, and gentleman, commits an indiscretion. A lady with whom he had formed an acquaintance in India, "a rather fast, pretty, and fascinating widow," suddenly arrives in London.

Neville laughed with her, and at her; chaffed and flirted with her; praised her figure, foot, and eyes; told her, in the calmest of tones, he felt he should fall madly in love with her; squeezed her hand at parting, but somehow left her with the conviction that she had not made much impression. . . . It was a letter from this lady, forwarded through his agents, which now summoned him to London. She had, she said, just arrived from India; was much embarrassed, and urgently asked him for some assistance; at any rate, for the sake of their old intimacy, begged he would come and see her, and help her with his advice and counsel. Neville was greatly

put out. He disliked excessively the idea of associating at present with one who formed such a contrast to his innocent and cherished Amy. Yet every manly and generous feeling demanded, he considered, that he should afford what protection and assistance he was able to the embarrassed woman, who, whatever her faults, had been only too partial to himself. His first impulse was to write and tell her of his engagement; and thus, while promising to come up to town and see her, point out that their old intimacy could not be renewed. But on consideration, he deemed it best to reserve this till he could more conveniently explain his intentions in a personal interview. For, alas! she had proposed joining him at once, and he was afraid of arousing her anger or jealousy if the communication was too abruptly made. Accordingly, after some thought, he addressed her as follows:—

"Dearest Clara,—I this morning received your letter announcing your arrival in London. I enclose a cheque for 10*l.*, which will, I hope, assist you in your present embarrassment. You know I am not well off, and cannot do much for you, but I will see you at 2 Smithton Row, to-morrow or next day, and consult with you on your affairs. But don't think for a moment of joining me at present. I have a great deal to tell you, which I reserve, however, till our meeting. Till then, I am, in great haste,

"Your old and attached friend,

"JOHN NEVILLE."

This letter John, by a somewhat trite blunder, contrives to enclose in the wrong envelope, whereby it falls into the hands of a rival, who makes a bad use of it, eventually placing the missive in Mr. Falconer's hands, who then and there, with his daughter's consent, forbids the sportsman, soldier, and gentleman to enter his house again. An interview, however, without any explanation of the circumstances, ensues, and in disgust John Neville returns to his regiment in India, and tells his troubles to his friend Dawson's wife, and in her kindly sympathy creates another scandal. This scandal in time reaches Amy's ears, but does not destroy her faith in him, which somehow had only wavered for a moment. An uncle's death places John Neville unexpectedly in possession of three thousand a-year, whereupon he returns to England to find Amy an orphan and a governess. All is made right at last, and the story closes with an essay of some seven pages by John Neville, which he gives to his beloved for her edification, beginning with the "analysis of human motives," and ending with the enjoyment to be derived from "content, mutton chops, and small beer." Why does "A Centurion" assert that John Neville is a soldier, sportsman, and gentleman? Surely the requirements of either character are not to be traced in the picture he has placed before us. "Mutton chops and small beer" are evidently the author's favourite diet. No man who drinks claret and eats venison could have written the book, or we disclaim all knowledge of the natural results of cause and effect.

Elsie's Married Life. A Tale in Three Vols. By Mrs. Mackenzie Daniel. (Newby.)

MRS. DANIEL has an aptitude for depicting married life in its varied phases, and contrasts, in her present story, the bravery of "poor Lillie" in enduring the companionship and misery arising from the conduct of a vulgar, drunken husband, with the weakness of her little sister Elsie, the pet of the family, who, united to a man of a refined and gentlemanly nature, contrives to convert their mutual love to bitter sorrow by a jealousy as ill-founded as undeserved. "Elsie's Married Life," if not a brilliant novel, is a safe book to order from the library, when a ramble over the fields or seaside leisure makes a book, the leaves of which are sufficiently light and sparkling, a pleasant companion to the holiday-seeker.

Sophy Laurie. A Novel. By W. Carew Hazlitt. Three Vols. (Maxwell & Co.)

IF not the greatest merit, it is undoubtedly one that redounds most to the honour of the first of modern novelists, that in the

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entire series of the "Waverley Novels" there is not a single passage which need bring a blush to the cheek of even the most fastidious of readers. We fear Mr. Hazlitt's recent researches amongst the old Elizabethan jest-books have somewhat blunted the nice perception which instinctively draws the line, to go beyond which an author may lay himself open to the charge of subserviency to a prurient and vicious taste. This is the more to be regretted, because "Sophy Laurie" marks Mr. Hazlitt's entrance upon a new field of literature, and passages like that which forms the third chapter of the second volume must exclude the book from the perusal of any modest woman. No brilliancy of style, no quick succession of incident, can counterbalance such an evil.

In a communication to a contemporary Mr. Hazlitt says:—

It would be a great mistake to suppose that I am the unassisted author of "Sophy Laurie." On the contrary, I have had the advantage of a most valuable corrector in the person of some gentleman in the confidence of the publishers, but not in mine, because unknown to me. I have the written authority of the publishers for saying that this unknown gentleman was appointed to oversee my work from a feeling which the publishers (John Maxwell and Co.) had that, if I was not carefully watched, I might, in common with other young beginners, compromise the honour and fair name of their house. The result has been that my original text has been altered here and there by the unknown gentleman, of whose judicious corrections I shall proceed to adduce one or two specimens. At p. 67 of Vol. II. we read, "because those eyes, that nose, the *tout ensemble* brings back—." The term *tout ensemble* is none of mine, but all the elegance of the unknown gentleman; I wrote (supposing that what the author writes is of any consequence), "that nose, everything, brings back," &c. At p. 84, I cited a passage from an ancient classic, which I remember to have seen cited once or twice before—*Facilis descensus Averni*. But "Virgil," adds the unknown gentleman, from an honest apprehension, no doubt, lest my readers should forget their Latin, in which he is so thoroughly up. Turn next to p. 106. The passage, as it stands, is—"His father's voice falls upon the hunchback's ear, like the sound of bells near at hand in the first sleep of the morning." I wrote, "the distant sound of bells," &c.; but the unknown gentleman was not quite equal to the comprehension of what *distant* could mean, or how the sound of bells near at hand could be distant,—and so decreed the suppression of the unlucky phrase. I could fill half-a-dozen columns with this subject; but one more instance, and I have done. At p. 151 you may read,—"He has seen dirty weather, too, and laughs over the storms of the sea." It is said of a man who dresses like a sailor, and affects to be a great authority on nautical topics. Now, I wrote, for "laughs over the storms of the sea," "*chuckles over lumps of the sea*," but lo! the unknown gentleman did not understand what was meant by a *lump of the sea*,—and so, for fear of compromising his employers in the eyes of the English public, he altered the expression, and wrote nonsense.

The "unknown gentleman," however, thus appointed by the publishers "to oversee the work," must surely have slept more soundly than Old Homer ever did, not at once to have passed his pen through such passages as that objected to in the third chapter of the second volume.

THE MAGAZINES.

Macmillan's Magazine for October has an article by Professor Bain, on "Grote's Plato," considered in his dogmatic or affirmative side. It is chiefly as an affirmer of positive doctrine that Plato has been influential on the subsequent course of thought. An account of Eyre, the South Australian explorer, is particularly opportune, just as we hear that the colony of Victoria is about to despatch another expedition of discovery. There is also an interesting article on "The Literary Life of Isaac Taylor." "In the religious philosophy which he offered to his age, Christianity is steadily regarded as an emotional life, sustained by belief in supernatural events, attested by history. Either this or atheism, was his uniform alternative to himself." But Isaac Taylor was scarcely competent to deal with the latest phase of intellectual

doubt. He was one of the last champions of the Paley school, now all but extinct.

The *London Quarterly Review* for October, in an article "On the Carolingian Dynasty and the Feudal System," thinks its history supplies us with one of the best refutations of that immoral and dangerous theory of *providential men* which Louis Napoleon has lately attempted to lay down as "the law of history." This is contrary to the most recent appreciation of Charlemagne, for the subsequent reaction almost necessary after the departure of so great a man was more apparent than real. The theocratic systems in the East and West are well compared in "The Vatican and the Kremlin." Neither seems to have succeeded. "The Pope and the Czar have stood like giants, foot to foot, contending, though with different weapons, for the possession of the bodies and souls of prostrate millions. And these millions by right belong to neither of the combatants, but to God, and to themselves. There is, however, this great difference—the Pope cannot change for the better, the Czar can."

The *Life-boat* for October, and *Journal of the National Life-boat Institution*, completing the fifth volume, contains a paper on "Storm Warnings," by the late Admiral Fitzroy, one naturally of the very latest he ever wrote. Some interesting facts are appended to it in relation to his life. It gives also "The Wreck Register and Chart for 1864," and the Report of the Committee.

The *Leisure Hour* for October has a memoir of Sir John Herschell, with chromo-lithographic representations of the eclipses of the sun in 1851 and 1860, as observed in Spain, Sweden, and Gottenburg. The phenomenon of Baily's Beads is duly exhibited. We have received the *Sunday at Home*, the *Cottager and Artizan*, the *Children's Friend*, the *Albert Magazine* for September, the *Band of Hope Review*, the *British Workman*.

The *Mayfair* for October contains, in addition to the usual tales, serials, &c., a pastoral song by Gounod, which has never been given before in this country.

The *Fortnightly Review*, for the middle of September.—Mr. Seebohm proceeds in his endeavour to show that "The Black Death" of 1348-9 deserves a much larger place in English history than it has yet obtained. However that may be, his account of the earliest "strikes" of English labourers, if they really were such, will interest many. He omits all mention of the dissolution of the monasteries, which changed, we suspect, the relations of master and labourer, the price of corn, the value of land, and many other things, much more than even "The Black Death." Under the title of "De Profundis," Mr. W. H. Russell tells us something fresh still about the electric cable. Dr. Bowring has a very pleasant article on his "Personal Recollections of Siam." As might be expected, he takes an unprejudiced view of the national faith. "Buddhism, like most of the religions of the world, is undergoing a great revolution. Thoughtful and learned men are repudiating many of the traditions and supernatural tales with which their former faith has been corrupted, and for which, in truth, no authority is to be found in the earlier revelations of Guatama, the representative of the existing Buddhist incarnation. . . . Grand, simple, and beautiful, are the broad outlines of the Buddhist faith. It teaches that the child is born pure and innocent, and committed to the guardianship of its parents, friends, and teachers, like an unwrought gem in the hands of a polisher; that its mortal career is a continuation of previous stages of existence, being higher or lower than that from whence it came, in proportion to the balance of merits or demerits exhibited in its former career."

The *Southern Monthly Magazine*. No. XXIX. July, 1865. Auckland.—A voice reaches us from New Zealand, to tell us what is thought there of "The Emperor's Book," the history of Julius Caesar. "In the brilliant narrative, we miss the philosophical temper of the true historian, and find ourselves constantly face to face with the partial temper of the partizan." "In much it reads like an answer to Mr. Kinglake's attack upon the Emperor, and it is not impossible that this, amongst other things, was kept in view by the writer." More interesting to us, and, of course, fresh, is the account of "The New Zealand Exhibition." But we have only the first part, and must wait for the next mail

before we know what, to quote the motto of the magazine, delayed the eyes and ears of the inhabitants of Auckland.

The *Poetical Works of William Cowper, with Notes and a Memoir*. By John Bruce. In Three Vols. (Bell & Daldy.)—The form of our recent notice of Cowper prevented our drawing attention to the special merits of this new edition. The great feature in it is the admirable biography which Mr. Bruce has given us, and the excellent use he has made of the fresh material at his disposal. Much light is thrown upon the poet's poverty and on his mode of life. The neglect of Lord Thurlow to do anything for his old fellow clerk is distinctly proved. Mr. Bruce promises us a volume of correspondence and other papers connected with the subject, which cannot fail to be interesting. Fac-similes of the original title-pages of Cowper's various productions are given, and it seems the poet was painted twice in his famous cap, though the picture by the young Lawrence is the one from which the customary engraving is always taken.

Gulliver's Travels into several Remote Regions of the World. By Dean Swift. A New Edition with Explanatory Notes and a Life of the Author. By J. F. Waller, LL.D. Illustrated by P. Morten. (Cassell & Co.)—The notes to this edition are very full; and much care has been taken to explain Swift's allegories and allusions. The life is carefully written, though a considerable veil is thrown over Swift's political shortcomings. It is illustrated with a cast of Swift's head, taken after death, and one of the interior of his cranium, which we recommend to anthropologists. The illustrations are, of course, the chief feature of the book. The dress and architecture, &c., of Lilliput are designed from those of the Middle Ages. Those of Brobdingnag are necessarily more confined. The cuts of Gulliver reading the gigantic book and playing on the spinet are extremely comic and well-imagined. The typography and getting up are in harmony with the rest. It is as handsome an edition of Gulliver as any one can wish to have.

Outlines of Modern Geography. By the Rev. Alexander Mackay, F.R.G.S. Pp. 108. (Blackwood.)—The introduction to this little book contains several very decided assertions on matters which are just now the subject of considerable dispute. This is a very grave fault in a book intended for children and beginners. Several of these points it was not necessary to touch upon at all; and as to others, a modified statement of opinion should have been adopted. Thus, the distance from the earth to the sun is not settled; nor is it anything more than a hypothesis that "the people of the globe are all of one species—all being the descendants of the same pair." Still less is it a fact, that "there are seven distinct races," nor are the Oceanic negroes of Australasia all known by the name of "Papuan." The proper names are almost all accented, a method which gives a great deal of trouble to the printer; and is of very doubtful use to the student. We doubt if any one is assisted by being told that Loire is pronounced *lwar*, and Blois *bled*, Agen, *a-zhang*, Bourges, *bärzh*, or Ghent, *gang*. We cannot approve of text-books being made the vehicle of religious opinions. "The mighty task of bringing over India to God is committed to the British Churches," may be all very well to say in its proper place, but that place is not here. We doubt its being true of Italy, that "almost the entire population are bigoted adherents of the Romish Church;" and we did not expect to be told that "Rome was founded, according to some, by the descendants of a colony from Troy," though no doubt some have said so. Altogether, there are many more blemishes, and much more pretence, than ought to be found in so small an elementary book.

Exercises on Etymology. By W. Graham, LL.D. New Edition (Chambers.)—There is a great deal of learning displayed in this little book. But we scarcely understand what benefit can be derived to many persons from painfully discovering how many words of our language come directly from the Latin, how many from the Greek, &c. We do not mean that a general acquaintance with the facts connected with the formation of our present tongue would not be very interesting. But we cannot think the form and design of this school-book very interesting. The allusions to the Sanskrit are few, yet the affinity of that with all the European languages both ancient and modern is the most instructive lesson etymology has to tell. It is possible, however, that some practical experience of the

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want of such a book, may have been a good reason for inducing the writer to spend the time he must have done upon it. We quote one derivation, as there has been very recently some discussion upon it: Admiral—from *emir al bahr* (Arab.), commander of the sea.

Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, with Portrait and Biographical Sketch. (Chambers).—This is a charming little edition of some of the most charming letters in our language. Before the days of red guide-books, Lady Mary must have been invaluable, for good, solid information alone. And even now it is pleasant to turn to her sparkling description of great Courts and of little Courts, many of which have long ceased to exist. Europe presented a very different appearance when she set out on her ambassadorial tour in 1716. Mr. Thackeray has given one side of the shield; and it is but fair to see how an eye-witness regarded the other. The biographical sketch is well drawn; and so is the portrait of Lady Mary, in her Greek dress. There may be some passages in the letters rather too broad for reading out loud in a family party at the present day. But the editor has done well to leave them as they stand, and the beauty of the volume will ensure it a place in many a drawing-room.

The Bubbles of Finance: Joint-stock Companies, Promoting of Companies, Modern Commerce, Money-lending, and Life Insuring. By a City Man. (Sampson Low, Son, & Marston).—This little volume will teach a large number of people some very unpleasant facts about joint-stock companies and their promoters. There is a class of men whose business is to originate companies, and they take especial care that whether the company ruin or enrich the shareholders, they will be no losers. Indeed, when a company fails and is wound up, the class we refer to sometimes profits even more than if the undertaking had prospered. Heartily recommending this book for perusal, we shall quote as a sample of its style, as well as an illustration of our remarks, the following instructive passage. The writer is detailing what happened to the Bank of Patagonia (Limited). It had spent nearly all its capital, and was about to be wound up; the promoter, in the capacity of a shareholder, presented a petition desiring that a friend should be appointed official liquidator. He succeeded: "Thus the Bank of Patagonia, which had cost me so much trouble to bring into existence, and which I had received five thousand pounds to launch upon the world, was already dead, and I, amongst others, was paid for having killed it. . . . For me the speculation has been a good one. To get five thousand pounds for bringing a company into the world, and less than a year later netting a cool fifteen hundred for helping to kill off the same concern, is what does not fall to the lot of every man. . . . But, after all, must not promoters, solicitors, and accountants live? and if shareholders were wise enough to trust their own money to their own management, where would then these professions be?"

Sketches from Cambridge. By a Don. (Macmillan & Co.).—It may be open to question whether or not a longer time should have elapsed before these papers were reprinted. But recently they appeared in the pages of one of the youngest among our contemporaries, and the author can hardly expect that those who read them a few weeks ago are ready to peruse them again. That they are very readable, is quite certain. But it is equally certain that they are better qualified to adorn a newspaper than to be circulated in a volume. Some of them are very pointed. The following statement of the differences between Oxford and Cambridge men is by no means wanting in truth or effect: "The model Oxford reformer is of a breed comparatively rare amongst us. If I may say so without offence, we are of a coarser and rougher texture. He is apt to be a democrat in kid gloves; he propounds revolutionary sentiments sufficient to make a bishop's hair bristle on his head, in a subdued and lady-like voice. He admires metaphysics and general principles, and is apt to be, in our opinion, rather too hair-splitting and refined for practice. His fault is that, if anything, he inclines to the combr of politics. We despise, or at any rate care little for abstract disquisition. Representing in this respect the commoner English type, we have the strongest objection to look far beyond our noses. We take what lies next to us, and don't trouble our heads about its remoter bearings. Our studies are all

"modelled in accordance with a strictly practical view of the matter; that is, as I have said before, with a view to affording a good test for examinations; and we are inclined to sneer at loftier but more aerial considerations. Our ideal takes in the good and the bad points of rough, vigorous common sense; whereas the Oxford man is not content without a touch of more or less refined philosophy. We generally take a narrower but what is commonly called a more practical view of matters."

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. A New Edition, in One Volume. (Routledge & Sons).—Until we get the new translation from the Cairene edition, which Captain Burton has promised us, we must be content with the family dress in which "The Arabian Nights" are so familiar to us. As a specimen of this, the volume before us is equally remarkable for its typography and its cheapness. The size and shape of the volume are judicious and convenient; in fact, it leaves nothing to desire.

Algebraical Exercises Progressively Arranged. By Messrs. Jones and Cheyne, Mathematical Masters of Westminster School. (Macmillan & Co.).—The peculiarity of this little book consists in the fact that the exercises, though miscellaneous, are yet progressive. The first forty, commencing with division, go up to surds; then follow ratio, proportion, variation, progressions, indeterminate equations, permutations, combinations, the binomial theorem, and notation.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ADAMS. The Cherry-Stones; or, the Force of Conscience. Partly from the MSS. of the Rev. William Adams. Edited by the Rev. H. C. Adams. 11th Edition. With Illustrations. Fesp. 8vo, pp. viii.—143. Routledge. 2s.
- ALFORD (Henry, D.D.). Meditations in Advent, on Creation and on Providence. Fesp. 8vo, pp. vii.—240. Strahan. 5s.
- ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS (The). A New Edition, Revised, with Notes, by the Rev. George Tyler Townsend, M.A. With 16 Illustrations. Cr. 8vo, pp. viii.—632. Warne. 5s.
- ARTEMUS WARD (His Travels) Among the Mormons. Part 1.—On the Rampage. Part 2.—Perilous Litterator. Edited by E. P. Hingston. Post 8vo, pp. xxx.—192. Hotten. 3s. 6d.
- ART (The) and Mystery of Making British Wines, Cider and Perry, Cordials and Liqueurs; with Directions for the Management of Foreign Wines and Spirituous Liquors; and Recipes for the Manufacture of Agreeable and Wholesome Beverages, Medicinal Wines, and the Distillation of Simple Waters. Also, the Whole Art of Brewing, with Remarks on the Treatment of Malt Liquors, and a List of Utensils for the Brew-house, Still-Room, and Cellar. Adapted as well for the Wholesale Manufacturer as all Housekeepers. By the Author of "Curing, Preserving, and Potting Meats, Game, Fish," &c. Post 8vo, pp. xiv.—373. Chapman & Hall. 7s. 6d.
- BAIRD (James Skerrett). Catalogue of Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective, their Leading Tenses and Dialectic Inflections, arranged in a Tabular Form; with an Appendix Containing Paradigms for Conjugation, &c. New Edition, Revised and Corrected. 8vo, cl. sd., pp. vi.—86. Bell & Daldy. 2s. 6d.
- BALLANTYNE (R. M.). Freaks on the Fells; or, Three Months' Rustication. And Why I did not become a Sailor. A New Edition, with Illustrations. Fesp. 8vo, pp. 380. Routledge. 3s. 6d.
- BERRY (Miss). Extracts of the Journals and Correspondence of. From the Year 1783 to 1852. Edited by Lady Theresa Lewis. With Portraits. 3 Vols. 8vo, pp. xli.—1,608. Longmans. 42s.
- COLLINS (Wilkie). Woman in White. Cheap Edition. (Smith, Elder, & Co.'s Cheap Series.) 12mo, bds. Smith & Elder. 2s. 6d.
- CONTRIBUTIONS to Natural History. Chiefly in Relation to the Food of the People. By a Rural D.D. Post 8vo, pp. viii.—364. Blackwoods. 6s.
- DALZIEL'S Illustrated Arabian Nights' Entertainments. The Text Revised and Emended throughout by H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D. Cr. 4to, pp. xvi.—822. Ward & Lock. 15s.
- EASY POEMS for Little Children. A Selection from the Best Authors. 32mo, cl. lp., gilt, pp. viii.—120. Routledge. 6d.
- ELIOART (Elizabeth). Ernie Elton, the Lazy Boy. With Illustrations. Fesp. 8vo, pp. vii.—239. Routledge. 2s.
- GARDNER (James). Bird, Quadruped, and Fish Preserving: a Manual of Taxidermy for Amateurs. In which are given Full Directions for Preserving and Stuffing Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, &c.; with various useful Hints on the Preservation of Birds' Eggs, Furs, Horned Heads, &c.; and a Brief Treatise on Butterflies. Illustrated. Fesp. 8vo, bds., pp. 64. Houlston. 6d.
- GERRARD (Samuel). On the Mode of Managing Farms in Ireland, under Forty Statute Acres, but Applicable to Farms of any Size. Awarded a Prize by the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. 8vo, sd., pp. 28. Farmers' Gazette Office (Dublin). 6d.
- GLEN (W. Cunningham). Prison Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vic. c. 120). With the other Statutes and Parts of Statutes in Force relating to Gaols and Prisons, and an Extensive Index to the Whole. 12mo, pp. v.—194. Shaw & Sons. 6s.
- GULLICK (T. J.). Descriptive Handbook for the National Pictures in the Westminster Palace. 8vo, sd., pp. 118. Bradbury. 1s.
- HARRISON (Professor). Indian Clubs, Dumb-bells, and Sword Exercises. Illustrated. Fesp. 8vo, bds., pp. 63.—Houlston. 6d.
- HERSCHEL (Sir John F. W., Bart., K.H., M.A., D.C.L.). Outlines of Astronomy. With Plates. 8th Edition. 8vo, pp. xxiv.—731. Longmans. 18s.
- HOLL (Henry). The King's Mail. New Edition, Revised. 12mo, bds., pp. viii.—360. Low. 2s. 6d.
- HOUSE OF ELMORE (The). A Family History. By the Author of "Grandmother's Money," &c., &c. New Edition. (Select Library of Fiction.) 12mo, bds., pp. 432. Chapman & Hall. 2s.
- HOWARD (John Elliot, F.L.S., &c.). Seven Lectures on Scripture and Science. Post 8vo, pp. viii.—232. Groombridge. 3s. 6d.
- JAMES (G. P. R.). Charles Tyrrell; or, the Bitter Blood. New Edition. Fesp. 8vo, sd., pp. 256. Routledge. 1s.
- KNOX (Captain W. W.). Oswald Hastings; or, the Adventures of a Queen's Aide-de-Camp. 3 Vols. Post 8vo, pp. 943. Hurst & Blackett. 31s. 6d.
- LIGHT on the Grave. By the Author of "Emblems of Jesus," &c., &c. Fesp. 8vo, pp. 255. Nimmo. 2s. 6d.

- MACRAY (Rev. Alexander, A.M., F.R.G.S.). Outlines of Modern Geography. A Book for Beginners. Fesp. 8vo, pp. iv.—108. Blackwoods. 1s.
- MANNING (Abp.). The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation. By Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster. Cr. 8vo, pp. xxii.—277. Longmans. 8s. 6d.
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- SCOTT (Sir Walter). Waverley Novels. New Issue. Vol. 10. Old Mortality, 2. Illustrated. Fesp. 8vo, hf. bd., pp. vi.—370. Black. 4s. 6d.
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- TUPPER (Martin F., D.C.L., F.R.S.). Proverbial Philosophy. 15th Thousand. With Portrait. 18mo, pp. viii.—385. Moxon. 3s. 6d.
- WARDLAW (Ralph, D.D.). Systematic Theology; Proofs of the Existence of God; The Doctrine of Cause and Effect; The Evidences of Christianity; Divine Perfection; How Far the Knowledge of God has been Attained, &c., &c. 8vo, pp. xxiii.—710. Black. 7s. 6d.

OBITUARY.

ART has lost two votaries by death. Dr. Wollaston, the eminent collector of mosaics, and perhaps the most learned man on the subject of that branch of art, died last week, whilst making a tour to Italy, for the purpose of completing a work on his favourite study, on which he had been engaged for some time.

On Tuesday the death was announced of John Frederick Herring, the well-known animal painter, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was of Dutch descent, and was entirely self-taught. When nineteen years of age he witnessed the St. Leger, at Doncaster, when he formed a strong desire to paint the winner. He did so with marked success, and for thirty-three years in succession he painted the winner of that race. Meanwhile, he was four years on the road as the driver of the celebrated coach, the "York and London Highflyer." Mr. Frank Hawksworth promised him, that if he would give up driving, he would ensure him employment for twelve months, in painting hunters and hounds, and this fixed his future in life. Amongst his best works are "The Returning from Epsom," "The Derby Day," "The Market Day," and a "Horse Fair," the scene of which is laid in a country village. Her Majesty has eight horses painted by him, and he has painted horses for many of the leading personages in France. He was for many years a prominent member of the British Institution, where many of his earlier works were exhibited.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[This and the succeeding letter must close the controversies on their respective subjects.—ED.]

THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND VIRGIL.

To the Editor of the READER.

Sir,—By the laws of debate, I am assigned the last word. Be so kind, then, as to insert the following reply to my assailant's "return to the charge."

I said, "My letter of August 19 has now met with a contemptuous attack." I was not the only person to whom the tone of that attack seemed "contemptuous." But it does not follow that I am "very angry with" my assailant "for venturing to differ from" me, or, indeed, "very angry with" him on any account. This is the whole of it: He ran a tilt at me, and, as appeared to me, and, at least, to one other person, with a "contemptuous" port; I strove to withstand the shock of his onset.

He seems to still labour under much misapprehension of what I advanced; but I feel I cannot expect you to let me take up your valuable space by fighting "all" my "battles o'er again;" I must refer him, and those who read his second letter, to my reply to his first.

I would merely ask leave to notice the following sentence, though I dare say it is quite needless, and though it is difficult to do so seriously: "Your correspondent," he writes, "says that all along he has distinguished the poet from the

matter-of-fact prose writer; and yet he draws his conclusions as to the identity of the ancient and modern plague entirely from the poet of Mantua." I cannot make head or tail of this sentence. How does my along distinguishing the poet (Virgil) from the matter-of-fact prose writer (the Austrian correspondent of the *Times*) forbid my drawing my "conclusions as to the identity of the ancient and modern plague entirely from the poet of Mantua?" But I will waive the want of connexion between the two parts of the sentence; I will restrict attention to the latter part only. My assailant talks as though Virgil were but one of the writers on that traditional pestilence, traces of which might, even so late as that poet's days, be seen in Noricum and its neighbourhood. My assailant terms this pestilence "the ancient plague," falling into a blunder which is the very reverse of that displayed in his first letter. He then coined for Noricum and the South-eastern outskirts of the Carnic Alps the comprehensive name of "the Timarian district;" he now speaks of that pestilence, which long left traces of its devastation in the so-dubbed region, as "the ancient plague," and he complains that, in venturing on an illustrative comparison between it, as described by "the poet of Mantua," and "the modern plague," as described by the Austrian correspondent of the *Times*, I quote no other ancient writer but "the poet of Mantua." One would suppose that, at all events, some other ancient writer's treatment of the subject had come down to us: one would suppose that I might have given extracts from some contemporary Austrian correspondent of a foreign journal, or from the "report" of some such men as Herren Winkler and Dressler (the two veterinary surgeons sent to Russia by the Prussian Government).

Enough of this literary tourney. Let me now offer some supplemental observations.

It was on the 12th August that I wrote my first letter, and on the 19th that it appeared in the *READER*. Since then the *Times* has contained the following remarks: "Virgil has described in the third 'Georgic' all the symptoms of the 'rinderpest' as belonging to an epidemic hitherto unrecognizable by his commentators." (August 22.) "They [Dr. Thudichum's disinfective directions] are precisely such as were given by Virgil about 2,000 years ago." (September 14.) And Mr. Disraeli, in his second speech at Aylesbury, on the 21st instant, has spoken, at some little length, of the coincidences I pointed out, both in the symptoms of the disease and in the measures taken to prevent the progress of contagion.

In instituting the comparison, it was not incumbent upon me to establish the identity of the "cattle plague" which has now, for the first time this century, appeared in England with that disease which has been raging unremittently in Asia and Eastern Europe. This, however, is now admitted on all sides. "Let it," says the *Times* (Sept. 25th), "be conceded at once, for it does not seem to be anywhere questioned, that the disease among us is identical with the disease well known in Russian pastures." These words, be it observed, appear in an article the writer of which withholds his adhesion to what is termed "the importation theory," backed though that theory be by so formidable an array of advocates. The identity of our disease with the continental is now still more clearly evinced by its inclusion of our sheep as well as our cattle. Perhaps we shall soon hear of its affecting our swine; this, indeed, is anticipated by the new Order in Council. The range of the animals included under this terrible calamity in our island, as well as on the Steppes, will then, I take it, be quite wide enough to hush cavil on that score against the introduction to public attention of my topic—"The Cattle Plague and Virgil."—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sept. 26.

AN OXFORD M.A.

ADJECTIVES IN "ABLE."

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—In attempting to take a general view of our adjectives in *able*, I offer a supplement, perhaps not unneeded, to my vindication of *reliable* which you were so good as to publish last week.

These adjectives may, for my present end, be classified as follows:—

I. Those derived to us, indirectly, from Latin verbs of the first conjugation (*admirable*, *arable*, *durable*, *inclinable*, *memorable*, *miserable*, *mutable*, *probable*, &c.); or formed, on the same analogy, from Latin bases (*applicable*, *deplorable*, *malleable*, *nominable*, &c.). In *amiable* (L. *amabilis*,

Fr. *amiable* and *aimable*) the base is corrupted. Parenthetically, in *responsible* we have improved on the *responsable* of the French; but we have neglected to amend their *capable*. Our *arguable* and *ascribable* are members of Class III.

II. Adaptations from the Romance languages, or mintages thereby influenced (*agreeable*, *blameable*, *customable* (obs.), *delightable* (obs.), *heritable*, *hospitable*, *justiciable*, *peaceable*, *perishable*, *profitable*, &c.). It is observable, as to words borrowed from the Latin, that, in adapting them for citizenship, the French has deviated from classical analogies quite as frequently as the English, if not more frequently.

III. Our own domestic inventions, consisting of *able* suffixed to a verb or to a substantive. Most of these are paralleled in other languages.

The words of Class II., however considered, are very heterogeneous. And they must here be passed by, as terms that, like those of Class I., have come to us ready made, the rationale of which would lead us too far afield.

Let us look, however, somewhat narrowly at Class III., with its several species. Some of the multifarious meanings and shades of meanings which *able* will be seen to imply there shall here be enumerated.

a. Derivatives of a passive sense, from verbs active:—

Allowable=that may be allowed. We have thousands of words of this most familiar pattern.

b. Derivatives of an active sense, from verbs active:—

Answerable=answering. And so *attendant* (obs.), *available* (availing), *comfortable* (obs.), *deceivable* (obs.), *medicinal*, *painable* (obs.), *pleasurable*, *suitable*, *vengeable* (obs.), &c. For the old acceptance of *comfortable*, here adverted to, I would refer to the expression *comfortable Sacrament*, in the Prayer Book. Formerly this word meant *strengthening*, or else *full of comfort* i.e., *support*. It is an interesting fact that *comfortable*, in its modern sense, *giving or experiencing comfort or ease*, has, within living memory, been welcomed in France, an immigrant from our shores, and is fast becoming naturalized.

c. Derivatives of a passive sense, from verbs neuter:—

Dependable=that may be depended on. For other specimens, see my former letter.

d. Derivatives of a passive sense, from reflexive verbs:—

Available=that one may avail oneself of.

e. Derivatives from substantives:—

Powerable (obs.)=*powerful*, *chargeable*=*fraught with charge or expense*, *forceable*=*forceful*, *changeable*=*changeful*. Words of this type were once more numerous than they are at present. It is difficult to decide whether *available* (availing), *comfortable*, &c., should not come under the heading b.

Serviceable=rendering service.

Issuable (law)=leading to an issue.

Sizeable=of due or considerable size.

Conversable=apt for converse or society.

Saleable=fit for sale.

Treasonable=characterized by treason.

Companionable (once *companionable*, O. Fr. *compagnable*)=having the qualities of a companion.

Impressionable=susceptible of impression.

Actionable=liable to an action; *objectionable*, *exceptionable*, *customable* (of merchandise), &c.

Fashionable=conformable to fashion.

This list, which, short as it is, may contain redundancies, misinterpretations, and words appertaining to Class II., I might, with a little study, greatly enlarge; but it is already sufficiently full to bear out the assertion that the ending *able* is far from being of uniform signification.

Lest I should be thought to have forgotten *merchantable*, which, at the first blush, may strike one as abnormal, I will observe that, as we once had a verb neuter *merchant*=*traffic*, so it is not unlikely that research will disinter a verb active *merchant*=*sell*. Compare *marketable*, from *market*=*sell*.

In passing, the Latin has few substantival adjectives in *abilis*. *Favorabilis* is one. Our neighbours across the Channel have spelt (like our ancestors), for three hundred years and more, *favorable*; and yet English philologists insist that we should write *favourable*, on the ground that we got the word from France.

It is noticeable that our substantival adjectives in *able* are distinguished from those that grow out of verbs active, and, on the other hand, assimilate to such as spring from verbs neuter, in

not suggesting themselves spontaneously.* Compare together, for trial, the theoretic *impositionable*, *dunnable*, and *conniveable*. Unless recommended by euphoniousness and unquestionable utility, such a word as *conniveable*, or *provideable*=*to be provided for*, could never be annexed to our language as a fixture.

Some of our substantival adjectives in *able*, such as *exceptionable* and *objectionable*, may possibly have owed their origin to something of an instinctive aversion to such forms as *exceptable*=*to be excepted to*, *objectable*=*to be objected to*. It could not have been their harshness alone that made them ineligible; for we possess *acceptable* and *rejectable*.

Whenever we have an adjective in *able* whose base is a word used both as a verb and as a substantive, it seems preferable to refer it to the former rather than to the latter. Take *noticeable*. To allege that it imports *deserving of notice* is inadequate as an explanation; for *notice* is used, in this definition, elliptically, for *receiving notice*, a sense it does not possess when taken out of its phraseological connexion. And hence it appears that we should take *noticeable* to be equivalent to *worthy of being noticed*. And so in other cases.

It will now be seen why I hold *accountable*, *demurrable*, *laughable*, and *unsearchable* to be of the same class with *reliable*. *Unappealable*, which I formerly remarked on, occurs in Dr. South; and Mr. J. D. Coleridge—see the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 21, p. 5—is reported to have said, the other day, in a speech, that the books of the Bible "are of absolute and *unappealable* authority." *Unappealably* is used by De Quincey; and *appealable* occurs in Howell's "Letters." A liveable house is spoken of in "Remains of the late Mrs. Richard Trench," &c., p. 50. And compare Hooker's analogous *unsorrowed*. Sir Thomas Browne's *unquarrelable*, to which a friend has called my attention, lends me no aid; as *quarrel* was, of old, a verb active, meaning *quarrel with*. By parity of reason, *unrepentable* (Pollok) and *untravellable* are nothing to my purpose.

Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton—"Night and Morning" (ed. 1851), p. 119—has written as follows: "Philip threw himself instinctively on the child, as if to protect him even from the wrath of the *unshelterable flame*." As well might one talk of an *unprotectable calamity*, or of *unriddable rats*. Here, in good sooth, is a veritable monster, a concrete enormity, a very *caput lupinum* of a solecism. Let us hope that the flames entrusted to the pious feeding and fanning of the vestals of the new Guild of Literature are more legitimate than those of the "unshelterable" order. "It is a desperate undertaking," an American writer has wittily observed, "for a Frenchman to set up for obscure, mysterious, and transcendental. The words of his language will not lend their aid, and, like a flock of turkeys, refuse to travel after dark." Whether we may say the same of English, or not, we recommend Sir Edward to take counsel with these turkeys whenever he feels a fit of fine writing coming on.

Had William Taylor, of Norwich, taken the pains to collect and classify a few of our adjectives in *able*, he would never have laid down that "those words are impurely employed, to which an active sense is sometimes assigned. The Ephesian matron was a *comfortable* widow; but not *Warm baths* are most *comfortable*; where *comforting* or *comfortive* is intended"—*Monthly Magazine*, vol. xii. (1801), p. 100. Of course, if any one chose to run the risk of being misunderstood—a risk once incurred as regards *answerable*, *suitable*, &c., &c.—he might analogically use *comfortable* to mean that *may be comforted*, as he may use *fashionable* to mean that *may be fashioned*, or *changeable* to mean that *may be changed*. *Comfortable*, new or old, has abundant comparates.

A copy of Walker's "Rhyming Dictionary," or a set of "Notes and Queries," if at my elbow, would, doubtless, enable me to leave this letter less incomplete. But I must close it as it is.—Your obedient servant, F. H.

* I see, since I wrote as above, that Mr. Marsh—"Lectures on the English Language" (New York ed. of 1860, p. 135)—declares, touching the termination *able*, that "the ear revolts at once at a new application of this ending." Few, I suspect, will assent to this dictum; and Mr. Marsh need not have travelled out of America to make the acquaintance of very recent words in *able*. *Customable* goods are everywhere called, in the United States, *dutiable*; and the verb *mail*=*post* has generated *mailable*, a word which Americans every day apply to letters and newspapers.

By the by, Mr. Marsh asserts, in his haste, that "the adjective *reliable*, in the sense of *worthy of confidence*, is altogether unidiomatic." Neither does it bear the sense he gives it, nor does it violate idiom. A lax use, his, of "unidiomatic," surely.

ORIENTAL LOVE.*

WHAT will the new commentators on the Bible do with Solomon's Song? Will they allow it to be a remnant of secular poetry? or will they rely upon the more than Origeniacal allegory, under cover of which it usually passes muster! Will it stand, as it now does, the voice apparently of one speaker? Or shall we see it divided into parts? and will our children glean from their Bibles their first ideas of dramatic literature? There is something to be said in favour of the latter view. The Psalms have some very secular bits, and we are not scandalized at them. Juvenile chronology always begins with arithmetical puzzles about the kings of the Jews or the contemporaries of Methuselah. Why should not "Enter Solomon" and "Exit Shepherd" sanctify the somewhat profane directions of the stage? However this may come about, no scholar can refuse to admit that the Song of Songs has at least one matter-of-fact meaning—that various interlocutors, and perhaps a whole chorus, are introduced; and that Solomon does not play the most interesting part in the piece. With the allegorical interpretation we do not intend to meddle. Nothing can be more fanciful than to assert that depths of meaning are to be found in the plainest statements, if only the investigator be spiritual enough to discern them. Let this doctrine once be allowed, the Bible is turned to an enigma. Its texts become like the sentences on the mystic sabres of Vathek, which changed every time the reader attempted to decipher them. Modern Hebrew scholars have abandoned the vain attempt, and though the beards of the unsuccessful may wag in safety, their reputation for prudence cannot but suffer.

It would be doing, however, too great violence to much excellent feeling, if we were to pronounce the Song of Songs to be a collection of erotic poems, as some have done, without any moral or religious design whatever. That can be no collection of prurient ballads in which love is described to be strong as death, or inexorable as the grave. We of the West are not prepared to find true affection tracing out its rugged paths in the seclusion of an Oriental harem. Our notion is that woman is there a mere slave, whose only virtue is obedience; and who commonly indulges in but one intrigue, which as commonly ends in death.

But it is not all Orientals who cut every love-knot with the sword. If Solomon does appear as the victim of Cupid, or whatever might have been the Jewish equivalent, at all events he shows the magnanimity of a king. Following the version of Mr. Houghton, we find the monarch disdains to make any other use of his power, than so far as it gives him the command of wealth. His comparisons, indeed, are royal, and such as might well befit the son of David. His father, perhaps, might have known from early experience how better to deal with a shepherd's flame. But Solomon had been brought up in the purple; so he ordered his new palanquin, and assumed the crown he wore on the day when he—the grandson of a shepherd

—married the daughter of Pharaoh. When he speaks of sheep he can deal with nothing short of a whole flock; but the Shulamite would most likely have compared herself to a pet ewe lamb. Perhaps there is an undercurrent of irony in this affectation of courtship; but the Shulamite was proof against every temptation. The ladies of the seraglio celebrated in chorus the constancy of the villager, but they were probably not very sorry when she departed to join her rustic betrothed.

The "Sorrows of Han" is a curious contrast to the loves of Solomon. The Chinese Emperor has ordered the most beautiful ladies in the empire to be collected for him. His minister executes the decree, but demands a present from the parents of each. The most beautiful of all is poor. She can give but little, and the minister revenges himself by showing a disfigured portrait of her to his master. Yuangte is, however, dissatisfied with the others. Roaming about his garden by night, he meets the injured lady, and makes her his bride. The perfidious minister receives sentence of death. He flies to the Khan of Tartary, and persuades him to demand the lady from the Emperor. The Emperor is unable to refuse, and the imperial pair have to part. The lady, however, casts herself into the stream which separates China from Tartary, and the repentant Khan gives up the minister, whose execution terminates the piece.

The bass-note of both poems is the same—that sovereigns must submit to necessity like ordinary men. The familiarity which the Chinese functionaries use to the Emperor is in thorough keeping with as much as we now know to be the custom of that court. Everything is made subordinate to State policy. The Emperor laments, but he obeys. The repose of his subjects a thousand miles off must not be sacrificed to the possession of a single female. To be the lord of many was here a decided misfortune. To demand a man's solitary wife would have been too much even for an unfeeling Tartar to ask. "Be the thousands thine, O Solomon!" says the Shulamite; and the Khan thinks, naturally enough, that his nominal liege can spare one out of a hundred.

In dramatic effects, and in its situations, the Chinese tragedy is much superior; but it has no language at all equal to that of the Hebrew. The total absence of all complaint in the latter is very striking. The Shulamite dreams indeed of her lover, and finds him not, but she does not dare to exclaim against the tyranny of the king; and the shepherd seems only anxious that his beloved should not be woken up from her sleep. It is this feature above all others which has fostered the interpretation of the song being a religious epithalamium; but it is susceptible of an ordinary explanation. Either it is understood at once that Solomon is not in earnest, or the poet was unwilling to dash the wine of the song of love with the bitter waters of even a transitory despair. Solomon does little more than repeat himself; and the shepherd waits with the greatest composure the deliverance of his bride. In neither case do we gather that the seclusion of the harem was very complete. The chorus of townsmen hail Solomon when royally caparisoned to act the lover; the shepherd serenades his spouse under the windows of the palace in Jerusalem; and the ministers of Yuangte must have

known the features of the princess as well as we do those of our Queen.

It is singular that of the two the one which has by far the most religious character should be the Chinese. The hope of a future state, and the prospect of rejoining her lover beyond the grave, are distinctly invoked by the princess; whereas the Hebrew, with that mysterious indifference to futurity so universal in the Old Testament, is occupied entirely with present happiness. The powers above are called to witness the hard fate of the Imperial lover; but Solomon seems to think that if his magnificence cannot vanquish a peasant, there is no use in calling any Deity to help him.

"Monarchs," says the poet, "seldom sue in vain;" nor do they generally bear such repulses as they get very philosophically. But Solomon does not seem to have taken his refusal very much to heart. If the book be really a fragment of secular poetry, its choice was dictated by no common sagacity. The songs and tales about Solomon must have been numberless. Yet surely his wisdom was shown far more in his easy retreat from the indulgence of a useless passion, than in all the tricks legend represents him as playing upon the Queen of Sheba, or in the power which he was fabled to have acquired over the Genii.

MISCELLANEA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: "In Miss Berry's 'Journal' (vol. iii., p. 31) is the following entry, dated Saturday, July 9, 1814: 'In the evening at Lady Castlereagh's. At the foot of the staircase we met Blücher, who came with Lord Stuart from Carlton House, and Blücher being the worse for it, had great difficulty in getting up stairs.' I recollect seeing in MS. some lines by Moore, celebrating a convivial meeting at Carlton House, probably this one of Saturday, the 9th July, when Blücher dined with the Prince Regent. The pasquinade began—

Oh wine is the thing to make veterans tell
Of their deeds and their triumphs—and punch does
as well;

As the Regent and Blücher, that sober old pair,
Fully proved t'other night when they supped—you know
where;

and ended with the words—

And the Marshall cried, "charge," and the bumpers went
round,
Till the fat toilet-veteran sank on the ground;
And old Blücher triumphantly crowed from his seat
To see one worthy potentate more at his feet!

I have not seen the verses in print. They were probably written for the *Morning Chronicle*."

WE hear that an aeronautic society is in course of formation. Mr. Glaisher is to be one of the council. Its object will be to make aerial experiments.

THE Wiltshire Archaeological Society made their annual visit to Stonehenge last Tuesday week, when Dr. Thurnam, of Devizes, gave on the spot a most interesting account of what was known respecting the stones, and the various changes which had taken place within the memory of man. In reference to the projected raising of the trilithon and altar-stone, which he said had been suggested by the British Association, and which had brought their society into so much notoriety within the last few months, he was of opinion that it might have been done without endangering the structure in the least. If they had placed the matter in the hands of competent engineers, he was of opinion that the altar-stone might have been undermined in the way suggested, and been the means of eliciting much valuable information, without endangering its safety. He referred briefly to the different excavations that had been made, and stated that he had heard that when the present Mr. E. Antrobus, M.P., came of age, an officer of the name of Beamish made an excavation under the stones, and deposited a bottle containing a report of the fact. With regard to the "L.V." and sickle which were cut upon the fallen trilithon, the Doctor acknowledged that the matter had been satisfactorily cleared up by the exertions of Mr. Kemm and Mr. Zillwood, of Amesbury, who

* "An Essay on the Song of Songs." By the Rev. W. Houghton, M.A. (Trübner).—"The Song of Songs." By the Author of "The Destiny of the Human Race" (Partridge).—"The Sorrows of Han: A Chinese Tragedy." By J. F. Davis (Murray, 1829).

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had ascertained that the figures had been cut by a travelling mason. It was very satisfactory that the matter had been so cleared up.

A SERIES of articles on English literature, by M. Jules Vallés, has been commenced in the *Courrier du Dimanche*.

A HALIFAX telegram published on Monday mentions the disappearance of the buoys placed to mark the spot where the Atlantic telegraph cable was lost.

A SOCIETY of French historical antiquaries meet once a month at Metz, with the avowed purpose of rehabilitating Joan of Arc, by proving that she was not burnt at all, but was married, had children, and died quietly at Metz. They have already published one extract from the *Mercur Galant* of October, 1686, edited by Vizé, from which it appears that one Father Vignier, of the Oratory, discovered at Metz, and had transcribed before a notary public, a manuscript which states that in 1436 Joan came to Metz, where her two brothers met her, and at once recognized her, though they thought she had been burnt long ago. Then, to test her, "lui donna le Sieur Nicolle un cheval, le Sieur Aubert Roule un chaperon, le Sieur Grognet une épée, et ladite pucelle sauta sur le cheval très-lestement," at the same time telling Nicolle a thing or two which proved her identity to his satisfaction at any rate. By-and-bye she marries Mons. des Armoises, chevalier; and Father Vignier is lucky enough to find the very marriage contract, dated 1436. These antiquaries meet to dine, no less than to trace out all about the *Pucelle*, and call themselves "La Société du Banquet Jehanne d'Arc."

WE understand there will be an examination at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, on October 10, in natural science (electricity, chemistry, geology, anatomy) for two scholarships, of the annual value of 40*l.* each. It will be open to all students who are not entered at the University, the only requisite being the ability to pass a certain examination in classics and mathematics. Successful candidates will enter at the College, and may pursue their medical or other studies in the University. Further information may be obtained of the Rev. J. Ellis, Tutor of the College.

THE examinations for fellowships on the foundation of Trinity College commenced on Thursday, in the College Hall. There are six vacancies, and there are about sixteen aspirants to fill them. The two friends who accompanied Mr. Purkiss on the day of his death are both distinguished graduates of 1864; the one, Mr. Cockshott, having been fourth wrangler, and the other, Mr. Gillespie, tenth wrangler, and second-class classic. Both are candidates for fellowships.

FENIAN literature will some day be looked upon with curiosity. We therefore mention a pamphlet entitled "A Brief Declaration of Irish Griets; a Publication of the Irish National League." The *Osservatore Romano*, from which we copy the title, in noticing the pamphlet, after an introductory paragraph in which it says "Fenianism is a kind of Irish national committee," quotes from the "Declaration" the complaints contained in the seventh, eighth, and eleventh paragraphs regarding the Church, the electoral law, and the contribution of taxes, and winds up with the following remark: "We are not in general very benevolent towards national committees; but when they do not hide themselves under an anonymous shadow, but act and speak on their own responsibility without expatiating in the platonic fields of political sentimentalism, we deem it plausible and suitable to take account of them, and to afford them the tribute of publicity."

HUNGARY has hitherto had no literary journal of its own. We therefore welcome cordially five numbers received of *Uj Korszak* (the *New Era*), which commenced in July last. Amongst the contributors is the celebrated traveller, Hermann Vámbéry. The editor, Count Koloman Lázár, is well known as an ornithologist, and the proprietor, Julius Schwarz, as a geologist. Other contributors, all men of considerable literary standing, are MM. Franz Toldy, Lutter, Rónay, Vadnay, Hensslmann, &c. Amongst German contributors and correspondents is A. Brehm, who furnishes a paper on the seasons of inner Africa. An English lady, Miss Selina Gaye, gives a sketch of English life in a country town; and Mr. Blake discourses upon anthropology. The paper is printed on a double sheet in royal quarto, and in texture and typography leaves nothing to be desired. The contents consists of reviews of new books, papers

upon art and science, geography and travels, original correspondence, &c., literary and home gossip, bibliography, and proceedings of scientific bodies, and a *feuilleton*. *Uj Korszak* has, as it deserves, our best wishes for its success.

WE have received a circular of proposals for starting a new company, to be entitled "The London Library Company (Limited)," capital 150,000*l.*, in 6,000 shares at 25*l.* each. The company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the business of the "Library Company" and the businesses of other libraries, and for extending the library system throughout the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The purchase of copyrights, and the publication and sale of books, form part of the scheme.

It is said that Mr. Benjamin, ex-Confederate Secretary of State, who is an eminent and eloquent lawyer, intends to join the English Bar.

ON Wednesday, the 13th inst., according to *The Sunderland Herald*, an extraordinary and remarkably interesting discovery was made at the Ryhope Colliery by some workmen engaged in quarrying in the limestone rock. The rock was blasted, and in removing the loosened fragments of rock the workmen came upon a large quantity of bones, including several human skulls, numerous skulls of other animals, such as foxes, badgers, &c., and a great number of human and other bones. The place where the bones were found was about twenty feet below the surface, and about thirty feet within the bank. The appearances indicated that there had been a cavity in the rock, which had at one time been filled with water, but there appears no means of accounting for the presence of the skulls and bones except that they were washed into the hollow of the rock many centuries ago.

AN Italian fortnightly review, on the plan of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, will shortly appear at Florence, under the revived title of the *Anthologia Italiana*, a journal suppressed by the Grand Duke of Tuscany some thirty years ago.

THE late Dr. Barry, Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, was found after his death to be a woman. *The Carlisle Examiner* says that the fact was suspected during life by reason of voice, stature, and beardless face, but that Dr. Barry was very haughty and bold, having given more than one challenge to a duel.

IN a letter to *The Guardian*, Mr. John Flint thus describes the grave of the author of "The Essays of Elia." He says: "I shall assume that the visitor to Edmonton Churchyard enters by the gate which is nearest to the 'Rose and Crown Inn.' The gate is always open. He must then take the footpath on his left hand, which passes by the north side of the church, and then starts off to the left again. Going a short distance, he will see the gravestone on his right; the grave lies between two gravel paths. Near to Lamb's grave, and on its right, is a solidly-built stone monument to 'Gideon Rippon, of Eagle House, Edmonton, and the Bank of England;' on its left is an iron grave-rail with raised letters, which rail is to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Warner and four children who died in their infancy. But what shall I say of the grave of Charles and Mary Lamb? It is overshadowed by Gideon Rippon's monument, trodden down and partly covered by nettles. This ought not to be its state. The lines which are on Lamb's gravestone were written by Wordsworth. I transcribe them:—

To the Memory of Charles Lamb. Died 27th December, 1834, aged 59.

Farewell, dear Friend; that smile, that harmless mirth,
No more shall gladden our domestic hearth;
That rising tear with pain forbid to flow,
Better than words, no more assuage our woe;
That hand outstretched, from small but well-earned store,
Yield succour to the destitute no more.
Yet art thou not all lost: thro' many an age,
With sterling sense and humour, shall thy page
Win many an English bosom, pleased to see
That old and happier vein revived in thee.
This for our earth. And if with friends we share
Our joys in heaven, we hope to meet thee there.

The remaining words on the stone are: "Also Mary Ann Lamb, sister of the above, born 3rd December, 1767; died 20th May, 1847." Mr. Flint suggests a public subscription to raise a monument over the remains of Charles Lamb and his sister.

IN a letter addressed to *The Daily News*, under date of the 14th inst., Mr. Murray states that "the Commentary on the Bible suggested by the Speaker, and inaugurated by the Archbishop of York and other bishops and divines, far from being abandoned, is making steady progress; some portion of the work being already in type. The scholars and divines engaged upon it have felt that a speedy publication was quite subordi-

nate to the proper and thorough execution of so momentous a design."

MOUNT OLYMPUS is soon likely to be the scene of English enterprise, a coal mine having been discovered at its foot, for the working of which a company is said to be in the course of formation.

WE believe there is no foundation for the report that Westminster School is to be removed to the neighbourhood of Henley-on-Thames. Such removal would be a serious loss to the "Town Boys."

THE Australian papers bring news of the destruction of the beautiful Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Sydney, on June 29.

IN Edinburgh, the *Eclipse*, a small journal very similar to the *Owl*, will continue to be published during the Edinburgh season.

COUNT BERG has engaged a Russian man of letters to write the history of the Polish insurrection.

ON the 21st instant, the statue of the poet Uhland was unveiled at Stuttgart with great ceremony. Herr Maier, of Tübingen, an old friend of the poet, read some verses which he had composed for the occasion, and several of Uhland's most popular songs were sung. The proceedings concluded with Arndt's well-known song of the "Vaterland."

THE Temple Church will be re-opened for Divine service to-morrow, October 1.

ABUNDANT truffles and a wonderful vintage will make of 1865 a red-letter year in the gourmet's calendar.

The salvage portion of the library of the late Earl of Charlemont was sold by auction on Wednesday, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. Amongst the books were copies of Pynson's 1525 edition of Lord Berner's translation of Froissart; of Treveris's Higden's Polychronicon of 1527; of Weever's Ancient Funeral Monuments of 1631, on large paper; of John Taylor, the Water Poet's, Works of 1630; of Purchas's Pilgrims of 1625-6, in 5 vols.; and of the Boccaccio, of the Gregorii of Venice of 1492, with the text un mutilated.

MR. STRAHAN will publish immediately: "Man and the Gospel," discourses by Thomas Guthrie, D.D.; "Miscellanies, from the Collected Writings of Edward Irving;" "Six Months Among the Charities of Europe," by John De Liefde; "Sermons and Expositions," by the late John Robertson, D.D., Glasgow Cathedral; "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," by Norman Macleod, D.D.; "Citoyenne Jacqueline: a Woman's Lot in the Great French Revolution," by Sarah Tytler; and "Family Prayers for the Christian Year," by Dean Alford.

ARTEMUS WARD, the American humorist, who promises to lecture here during the coming winter, has issued a new book detailing his adventures amongst the Mormons, which is published by Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly. The book is edited by Mr. E. P. Hingston, a gentleman who accompanied "A. Ward," with his "unparalleled show," through the Mormon territory and California, and in an introduction the editor gives some curious particulars of the social condition and abominations of Mormonism.

THE St. Clement Danes Improvement Act of last session has just been printed. It provides for the removal of a portion of the north side of the Strand, between the two churches, leaving, however, the Strand Hotel Company's premises intact. It also provides for the widening of Wych-street.

HENRY O'CLARENCE MCCARTHY, Deputy Head Center, Fenian Brotherhood (says the *New York Tribune*), died in Minnesota, a few days since, and was buried at St. Louis, Mo., on the 3rd inst., amid imposing ceremonies. It appears, from the same authority, that the Fenians held a large meeting in Troy, on the 4th inst., at which John Morrissey was present, spoke, and contributed 1,000 dols.

IN the vicinity of Costa Rica a pearl fishery is about to be established. About twelve years ago the discovery was made of pearl-mussel banks of great magnitude, which stretch themselves along the coast of Chirigni for miles. The pearls are said to be both large and abundant, but unfortunately the waters abound with sharks. However, a diving-bell of a peculiar construction has been invented, and it is hoped that it will be a sufficient protection to the divers.

MR. SIDNEY BLANSHARD announces a new work, "Yesterday and To-Day in India."

MESSRS. ALFRED MAME et FILS, of Tours, will publish in November, "La Sainte Bible,

d'après la Vulgate Traduction Nouvelle, avec les Dessins de Gustave Doré," in two volumes folio, splendidly illustrated with 230 large historical compositions by Gustave Doré, and having each page ornamented with woodcut borderings and other illustrations by Giacomelli. The price will be 200 francs.

THE Abbé Moigno has translated Professor Tyndal's lecture on Radiation into French. Two *livraisons* of the Abbé Moigno's "Résumé Oral du Progrès Scientifique et Industriel," for 1865-66, are now ready.

At the present moment M. C. Muquardt, of Brussels, issues an interesting volume of Belgian memoirs, the first of a series: "Les Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge," containing "Joseph Lebeau, d'après des Documents Inédits, par Théodore Juste," author of the "Histoire du Congrès National de Belgique, ou de la Fondation de la Monarchie Belge (1830-31)."

THE *Melbourne Argus*, of the 29th of July, states that an expedition has just started from Victoria into the interior of the Australian continent, to solve the mystery of the life or death of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt and the brave men who with him, in 1848, started from the settled districts of Queensland to endeavour to cross the continent to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and who have never since been heard of. An appeal was made to the public by the ladies' committee; the result was that subscriptions to the amount of 900*l.* were raised. The Victorian and South Australian Governments have contributed each 500*l.*; the Queensland Government has contributed 1,000*l.* The Sydney Government intends to double private subscriptions. The Governors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, as well as Sir W. Denison, have contributed towards the expedition fund. The party engaged to conduct the search consists of eleven persons, all accustomed to bush life, and mostly of middle age. None of them, however, except the leader and surgeon, have been in previous exploring parties. They take with them comparatively little provisions, as a sufficient supply will be brought from Queensland to meet them at the sources of the Thomson River. Mr. McIntyre takes the command, and has offered to conduct the search during two years for 3,000*l.* The expedition started from Mr. Donald Campbell's station, Bullock Creek, on the 3rd of July last, and the party at starting numbered seven men, besides Dr. Murray, forty-two horses, and fourteen camels.

As regards the rights of authors and publishers, the curious question has lately been raised in Paris, which will shortly be submitted to a judicial tribunal, whether a publisher who has already begun the publication of a book is justified in stopping it on the ground that the work is political and may expose him to prosecution. In the present case, the book is "L'Histoire de Robespierre," by M. Hamel. One volume of it has appeared, and the publishers refuse to issue the second, being deterred by the late sentences in the case of M. Tridon's "Hébertistes," and some other recent works of a similar kind. M. Hamel, on the other hand, declares that his work is historical, not political, and is determined to bring the affair before a court of law.

"GRUB STREET" was new-named "Milton Street," to get rid of disagreeable associations, not to honour our great epic poet, who never dwelt in it. In Paris the "Rue des Ecuries d'Artois" is in future to be called the "Rue Alfred de Vigny," who lived there for forty years, to render homage to the poet's memory, and hand down to posterity the spot upon which he resided. Why have we nothing of the sort amongst us? Sir Isaac Newton's house in St. Martin's Street is falling to decay; Sir Joshua Reynolds's is an auction room; Hogarth's has disappeared too; and Mrs. Moore, the widow of the poet, the "Bessie" of his verse, died on the 4th instant at Sloperton Cottage, a residence endeared to him in his lifetime by many painful and pleasant recollections. It would be a graceful tribute to the memory of our great lyric poet if the small estate were purchased by public subscription, and held in trust as a home of refuge for overworked and impoverished men of letters.

A MANX clergyman, the Rev. W. Gill, gives the following explanation of the term "Fenian," from Dr. Kelly's "Manx and English Dictionary," a work written in 1766, but only now committed to the press: "Feniaght, *s.*, *pl.* Fenec, a champion, hero, giant. This word, in the plural, is generally used to signify invaders, or foreign spoilers, which inclines me to suppose that these Fenec were either the Feni of Ireland (for so were the inhabitants of Ulster called) or the Pœni or Phœnicians of Carthage. The

stories told of the prowess and size of these giants are wonderful. (Irish, *fiann Erin*, a kind of militia.)"

QUEEN EMMA of the Sandwich Islands is about to visit the Isle of Wight, and during her residence in the island she will pay a visit to Mr. Alfred Tennyson, at Freshwater.

Dr. J. D. HOOKER succeeds his father in the directorship of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

A MONUMENT recently erected at Dannenberg to the memory of one of Theodor Körner's companions in arms commemorates a curious event in German history. The inscription on the monument (which is in the form of a pyramid, eleven feet high) tells the story: "Ellonora Prochaska, known as one of the Lützow Rifle Volunteers, by the name of Augustus Renz, born at Potsdam on the 11th March, 1785, received a fatal wound in the battle of the Göhrde, on the 15th September, 1813, died at Dannenberg on the 5th October, 1813. She fell exclaiming, 'Herr Lieutenant, I am a woman!' See 'Forster's History of the War of Liberation,' vol. i., p. 858. Dannenberg, September 16, 1865."

CRAMER'S guinea musical subscription, by which subscribers are entitled to select and retain five guineas' worth of their sheet music, is intended to obviate the inconvenience and trouble attending the present library subscription system, which necessitates the frequent change and return of parcels of music. Cramer and Co.'s guinea subscription thus enables private families to acquire, at a small outlay, a permanent collection of valuable music in every branch.

MESSRS. CHURCHILL'S literary announcements for the season include "The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence," with 176 wood engravings, by Alfred S. Taylor, M.D., F.R.S.;—"An Essay on Excision of the Knee-joint," with coloured plates, by the late P. C. Price, F.R.C.S.E.; with memoir of the author, and notes, by Henry Smith, F.R.C.S.;—"Clinical Lectures on the Treatment of Fractures of the Limbs," with plates by J. Sampson Gamgee, Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham;—"History of a Successful Case of Amputation at the Hip-joint," by the same author (the limb 48in. in circumference, 99lbs. weight), with four photographs;—"The Cattle Plague; or, Contagious Typhus in Horned Cattle: its History, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment," by H. Bourguignon, M.D., Paris;—"On the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Joints," with engravings, by Holmes Coote, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Surgery at, St. Bartholomew's Hospital;—"A Manual of the Diseases of the Skin," by Alex. Balmanno Squire, M.B., Surgeon to the West London Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School;—"New Observations on the Structure and Action of Nerves, and on Inflammation," with numerous plates, by Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in King's College, London;—"Clubfoot: its Causes, Pathology, and Treatment" (the Jacksonian Prize Essay for 1864), by William Adams, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Orthopaedic and Great Northern Hospitals;—"A Theoretical Inquiry into the Physical Cause of Epidemic Diseases," accompanied with copious tables, by Alexander Hamilton Howe, M.D.;—"A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin" (with coloured plates), by George Nayler, F.R.C.S.;—"A Treatise on Idiocy and its Cognate Affections," by J. Langdown H. Down, M.D. London, M.R.C.P. London; Physician to the Asylum for Idiots, &c.;—"Of Some of the Causes and Effects of Valvular Disease of the Heart" (Croonian Lectures for 1865), with engravings, by Thomas B. Peacock, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park;—"Lectures on Mental Diseases," by W. H. O. Sankey, M.D. London;—"The Medical Directory of the United Kingdom for 1866";—"The Year-book of Pharmacy; a Practical and Analytical Summary of Researches in Practical Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Chemistry during the Year 1865," comprising a list of new formulae, English and Foreign, an account of improvements in pharmaceutical processes and of substances newly introduced into medicine; edited by Charles H. Wood, F.C.S., and Charles Sharp;—"On Psoriasis and Leprosy," with chromo-lithograph, by Dr. McCall Anderson, Physician to the Dispensary for Skin Diseases, Glasgow;—"The Constitutional Influence and Treatment of Uterine Disorders," by Henry G. Wright, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women;—"The Oracles of God: an Attempt at a Re-in-

terpretation;" Part I., The Revealed Cosmos, by Henry F. A. Pratt, M.D.;—"Dyspepsia: its Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment," by Balthazar W. Foster, M.D., F.L.S., Professor of Clinical Medicine in Queen's College, Birmingham;—"Orthopraxy: a Manual of the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities, Debilities, and Deficiencies of the Human Body" (with numerous engravings), by Heather Bigg, Assoc. Inst. C.E., Anatomical Mechanician to the Queen.

MESSRS. MOXON announce a quarto edition of "Enoch Arden," illustrated with pre-Raphaelite designs by Mr. Arthur Hughes; a novel entitled "See-Saw," by Francesco Abati, edited by Mr. Winwood Reade, author of "Savage Africa;" a new volume of poems by Mr. Stigant; a Life of Charles Lamb, by Mr. Proctor; "Barry Cornwall;" a re-issue of Mrs. Fanny Kemble's poems, with others now first printed; selections from the works of William Wordsworth, and "A Critical Essay on the Life and Works of the late Poet Laureate," by Frances Turner Palgrave; "Lancelot, with Sonnets and Versicles," by William Fulford, M.A.; and a re-issue of illustrated editions of Tennyson's "Princess," Keats' Poems, and Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy;" "Chastelard, a Tragedy," by Algernon C. Swinburne, and a new and cheaper edition of "Atalanta in Calydon," by the same author.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN and Co. have just issued a second edition of "Lady Duff Gordon's Letters from Egypt," a book which promises, according to the *Times*, to become as popular as "Eothen." They are also about to publish a second edition of Mr. Palgrave's "Travels in Arabia," which is already out of print. The same publishers announce a long list of books in the press, amongst which we notice a translation of "Le Père Céleste," the series of lectures, by Professor Naville, which produced so much excitement when delivered in Geneva; "A Defence of Fundamental Truth," by Dr. McCosh, in reply to Mr. Mill; "The Economic Position of the British Labourer," by Professor Fawcett, the newly-elected member for Brighton; and a "System of Medicine," edited by Dr. Reynolds, articles being contributed by Drs. Bennett, Gull, Jenner, Parkes, Pavy, and others. This last is to form three volumes, and the first is announced as nearly ready.

THE *Deutsches Museum*, No. 38, gives "Why Richmond Became the Capital of Secession;"—the *Magazin für Literatur des Auslandes*, No. 38, "John Stuart Mill on Representative Government;"—the *Europa*, No. 39, "The Theatre at Weimer in the Days of Goethe;"—and the *Ausland*, No. 37, "The Jews in England;" Obituary of "Sir William Jackson Hooker;" "The Stereoscope a Remedy for Squinting;" "East African Travel;" "Mining in Great Britain in 1864;" and "Springs in the New Red Sandstone in England."

ARCHÆOLOGY AND NUMISMATICS.

IN the August number of the *Revue Archéologique* there is a short notice of the *Grotte de la Chaise*, by MM. Bourgeois and Delaunay. This grotto is situated in the parish of Vouthon (Charente), on the property of M. Arthur de Bodard. In the midst of red sand, yellow clay, cinders, coal, and pebbles were found engraved flints, burnt bones, some broken, transformed into instruments, and adorned with figures of animals. The bones most common are those of the horse, reindeer, and bison. The bear (*Ursus spelæus*) and wild boar are only represented by three teeth, the hyena by only two, and the rhinoceros by the last upper jaw-tooth and an astragalos. Some interesting details are entered into, and the paper concludes with the following philosophic reflection: "As high as we can mount in the history of man by science, we meet with the idea of utility which has produced industry, and the idea of beauty which has given birth to art. The people cotemporary with the mammoth, as those who engraved the *silex* of Saint-Acheul and of Abbeville, were not then, in an intellectual point of view, so akin to the ape—so *pithecoid*, as they now call it, as the materialist school would wish them to be. Between the anthropoid ape, who only knows how to search his food, and man, who possesses æsthetic ideas, there is a great abyss."

There is also the first part of an extremely curious paper by M. Darnberg, on the medical archæology of Homer. In it he discusses the condition of the doctors, the anatomical knowledge of Homer, and the physiology of life. The second part will contain an account of the surgery and medicine employed.

A Gallo-Roman cemetery has recently been examined between Blainville and Dameledières. Several terra-cotta vases, of different sizes, in some of which were the remains of cooked food, fragments of glass vases, Roman bronze coins of the Upper Empire, bronze buckles, burnt bones, &c., have been discovered. A few months since, within the enclosure of the old castle of Blainville, there was also found a Gaulish axe, in silex, of large size and of beautiful preservation. It is deposited in the public library of Lunéville.

A Merovingian cemetery has been opened at Pommiers, near Soissons. M. Calland, the librarian of the town of Soissons, has sent a report of the proceedings to M. de Saulcy. He considers (1) that this cemetery was for the benefit of a Frankish population, residing in the neighbourhood, and having wives and children, of whom the remains can be distinguished in the midst of other interments; (2) that the population was a military one, as indicated by the arms and numerous breast-plates of centurions found in the tombs. A population purely agricultural could not have established itself upon this gravelly soil, called *les Sablons*, on account of its aridity. From its strategic position, on the contrary, the place suits admirably for a military post, destined to protect, near Soissons, the important road which from Lyons leads to the sea; and (3) that the total absence of Merovingian coins and the rarity of Christian signs go far towards assigning the period of this military occupation to the early portion of the reign of Clovis.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., Disney Professor of Archaeology in the University of Cambridge, has published his "Introductory Lecture on Archaeology." Considering that he had only six weeks' time in which to get ready this as well as five other lectures, in order that the academical year should not pass over without any lectures being delivered by the Disney Professor, he may certainly be congratulated on the manner in which he has performed his task. His aim has been, as he states, "to bring under review the rude implements and weapons of primeval man; the colossal structures of civilized man in Egypt and India; the strangely-compounded palace sculptures of Assyria and Babylonia; the exquisitely-ornamented columns of Persian halls; the massive architecture of Phœnicia; the Gothic-like rock-tombs of Lycia; the lovely temples and incomparable works of art of every kind, great and small, of Greece; the military impress of Roman conquest; the mediæval works of art in ivory, in enamel, in glass painting, as well as its glorious architectural remains, connecting the middle ages with our own times." Truly indeed a large field, and one of which, in the limited space of a lecture, it is impossible to give more than the "outlines of the great entirety of the relics of the ages that have for ever passed away." Speaking of the science of coins, Professor Babington says: "Numismatics are the epitome of all archaeological knowledge, and any one who is versed in this study must by necessity be more or less acquainted with many others also." To those who ask the value of the science, one has but to allude to the case of Bactria. From coins, and from coins almost alone, is obtained a succession of kings, commencing with the Greek series in the third century B.C., continuing with various dynasties of Indian language and religion, till we come down to the Mohammedan conquest. Professor Babington has also given some very pertinent remarks on the qualifications necessary for an archaeologist, together with some observations on the pleasures and advantages resulting from his pursuits.

The celebrated collection of antiquities and coins belonging to the Santangelo family have been purchased for the Royal Museum by the town of Naples. The collection of coins is especially rich in silver pieces of Magna Græcia and of Sicily.

The Cabinet of Medals at Paris is at present shut, and all its treasures are being removed to a new building. It appears that the old room was decorated with rich wainscoting, and that on the walls were hung pictures of Boucher, Vanloo, Natoire, and Ary Scheffer; and it is much feared that they will not be transferred to the new medal-room.

The generosity of private individuals towards public museums is not confined only to England and France. Some splendid gifts have been made to the coin cabinet of Yale College, New Haven, in Connecticut, one of the principal universities of North America. Catalogues of the collection are from time to time issued, and the last one includes coins which have been added to the

different series from August, 1863, to February, 1865. It has been drawn up by Mr. Fisk Brewer. The peculiarity of the catalogue consists in the endeavour to transcribe the Greek names as exact as possible; for instance, *Sikilia*, *Thrakia*, *Kilikia*, &c.; but the system is not altogether carried out. It will be remembered that Mr. Freeman, in his "History of Federal Government," adopted this mode of spelling; and the same proper-name orthography was closely followed by the Hon. J. L. Warren, in his "Essay on Greek Federal Coinage."

The British Museum has recently acquired a very rare coin of Simon, Prince of Israel, which, according to the latest authorities (Levy, Madden), belongs to Simon, son of Gamaliel, President (*Nasi*) of the Sanhedrim at the time of the revolt of the Jews, previous to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus. It is, unfortunately, in a bad state of preservation, but is exceedingly valuable, as it supplies the wanting portions of the legends on the only other similar piece which is preserved in the coin cabinet at Paris.

In No. 18 of *The Numismatic Chronicle* Mr. F. W. Madden continues the description of the collection of Roman gold coins presented to the British Museum by Edward Wigan, Esq. Four plates accompany it, illustrating the more remarkable specimens. So many of the coins are either rare, fine, or unique, that it is almost impossible to pick out any particular one, but we may name the full-faced Postumus, the Victorinus, with probably his wife Victorina, the Claudius Gothicus, the Carausius, and the two coins of Allectus. The value and importance of this magnificent public gift cannot be too highly commended.

In the same number is a continuation of the classification of the "Coins of the Ptolemies" by Mr. R. S. Poole, and it is given in the shape of a reply to a letter of M. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, who appears to be deeply interested in the subject. Mr. Poole's paper has mainly in view the history of the two Arsinoës, and the proper classification of the coins either bearing the name of Arsinoë or a female head without the name. The principal difficulty has been the evident issue at the same time of coins of an Arsinoë wife of Philadelphus and of the coins classed by Mr. Poole to Ptolemy I. In order to ascertain the weight of M. Six's objection to the classification, it was necessary to determine the attribution of the coins which might be of the two Arsinoës, wives of Philadelphus, and to reconsider the grounds of the attribution of the silver coins to Ptolemy I. The result is that Mr. Poole separates the former coins, and assigns them to the two queens, whilst he shows strong additional reasons for the attribution of the latter to Ptolemy I. The paper is very cleverly written, but is of too technical a nature for any lengthy abstract to be made from it.

Mr. J. Y. Akerman, the original editor of the old series of *The Numismatic Chronicle*, has again contributed a few words on a curious gold coin found near Canterbury. On one side is a bust looking to the right, with an object before it which may contain the name of the ecclesiastic by whose order the coin was struck. Mr. Akerman considers it a prelatial coin, struck by an Anglo-Saxon bishop or archbishop, but waits for other specimens before assigning it, as he would wish to do, to the archiepiscopal mint of Canterbury.

In the second part of the *Revue Numismatique Belge* for 1865, a publication usually devoted to mediæval and modern numismatics, there is a paper on a new gold coin of the tyrant *Laliamus*. His proper name has been the source of great dispute among numismatists; but he is now clearly recognized to be the *Lollianus* of Trebellius Pollis and Eutropius, the *Ælianus* of Aurelius Victor, and the *Λολκιος Λαλιανος* of Pæanios. Only one other type had till now been in existence, and the coin itself was probably struck in Spain. The present specimen, however, which has the legend *VIRTUS MILITVM*, and the type a female figure holding a standard on which are the numerals XXX., would appear to have been issued in the north of Gaul. M. R. Chalon, to whom we are indebted for a notice of this rare coin, suggests that the XXX. evidently alludes to the 30th Legion, the *Legio Ulpia*, which was generally stationed between the Moselle and the Rhine. Coins of other emperors exist bearing reference to the legion; LEG. XXX. VLP. on coins of Sept. Severus; LEG. XXX. VLP. F., &c., on coins of Victorinus. It is curious that *Lælian* bore the name of *Ulpia*, and in all probability he adopted it from the legion who first proclaimed him as emperor.

It appears that whereas London, Brussels,

and St. Petersburg could boast of a "Numismatic Society," none has ever yet been established at Paris. The principal numismatists of Paris have, in consequence, started a society, under the title of *Société Française de Numismatique et d'Archéologie*. The society proposes to encourage in each province the collection of local coins, and to found at Paris a centre, to which all questions on numismatic subjects should be addressed.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

* *Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London. Vol. I. 1865. (Trübner & Co.)*

THE first in the series of fourteen papers contained in this volume is one by the Founder and President of the Society, Dr. Hunt, on "The Negro's Place in Nature." This mysterious being, whose origin and destiny are problems forced upon the contemplation alike of the philosopher and philanthropist, is dealt with here in a critical and logical spirit; and if the data, which are of course accepted on the testimony of travellers, be correct, we are bound to admit the inferences from them. Possessing the intellect of a child with the instincts of the brute, the negro's history has hitherto been that of moral and intellectual degradation, misery, wickedness, and vice. He has never yet attained by his own inherent sagacity, like other races of the Old and New Worlds, to even the rudiments of civilization; and whether the beneficent experiment of bringing him into social contact with a superior race, without those hindrances which have everywhere and at all times kept him in a state of subjection, be blest with happier results, remains for a future generation to testify; at present, we can only say that the language of travellers is neither sanguine nor hopeful in its accents. There seems to be a much greater probability that the race will become extinguished by its vicious habits, than that it will ultimately arrive at anything like a European civilization. It would be untrue, perhaps, to say that the negro intellect is absolutely incapable of developing a civilization of any kind or degree; but we may safely assert that his intellectual qualities must be very different from what they are before they produce a crop of poets, artists, and philosophers; and that his moral sentiments must be more fully developed before he can rise above the social status of Whitechapel or St. Giles's. The prospect is cheerless enough; yet we hold it to be the duty of the white man to go on humanizing and Christianizing, as best he may, leaving the result to the slow and silent operation of those renovating principles which he may be haply the instrument of introducing into that unpromising soil. The idea formerly entertained of the negro's equality with the European in point of mental capacity must be abandoned, as an assumption contradicted by evidence. That he is to a certain extent improvable cannot be denied; to what extent permanently, the future alone will show. At present we are justified in considering him as of an inferior race, in physical characters more allied to the Simiæ than are the higher types of the human family.

Next follows a very elaborate investigation, by Dr. Peacock, into "The Weight of the Brain in the Negro, and on the Capacity of the Cranial Cavity." The data are too few to justify a rigorous generalization, but as far as they go they support the view previously entertained, that the brain is usually somewhat smaller in the African than in the European race, and the capacity of the skull less, though not so low in the scale as that of two or three other cognate races.

Captain Burton contributes "Notes connected with the Dahoman," which are valuable additions to our information concerning this singular people, especially as regards their language and certain peculiar customs—for the details of which we refer the reader to the memoir itself. We must

* It is intended to insert in this part of the paper a Scientific Review; but the Editor is not responsible for the facts or theories propounded by the writers.

take leave to dissent from that gallant traveller's opinions in reference to the civilization of the African by means of the progressive influence of the Crescent, for we do not think that the cold creed of that heartless religion is calculated to draw out the most favourable points of the negro character. We have more faith in the Cross.

The origin of the Indian of the New World is one of those problems which will probably baffle the best-directed scientific research; and one or the other theory will be adopted according to the favour which the monogenistic or the polygenistic hypothesis receives at the hands of inquirers. They who, like Mr. Bollaert, as appears by his "Observations on the Past and Present Populations of the New World," are advocates of the latter view, necessarily regard the red man as a distinct species of the genus *Homo*; and this is unquestionably the simplest view to take, though it may not be the one that a deeper insight into nature's laws and operations than we yet command may hereafter recommend to our acceptance. Be that as it may, there is enough in the contemplation of the existence of the American Indian to awaken in the mind thoughts of the deepest interest. Far off in the distant ages of the past we recognize the traces of his civilization; but as to the rise and progress of that civilization, whether self-originated or acquired by contact with superior races, we are wholly in the dark, and likely perhaps to remain so. He is fading from the scene; nations and tribes are vanishing before the advance of a more highly-endowed race, and that wholesale destruction of life once recklessly perpetrated by the Spaniard will be apparently consummated, though not in the same manner, by the Anglo-Saxon and other European races. The extinction of race in the progress of superior civilization is one of those facts too obvious to be denied. At the time of the discovery of America in 1492 there were more than a hundred millions of natives, and now only ten or eleven millions—ninety millions having disappeared. Mr. Bollaert computes the present population of the New World at about seventy-three millions—of whom about twelve millions are negroes, eleven millions hybrids or mixed breeds, and thirty-eight millions of whites. The whites, then, who with the negro form the intrusive class, are rather more in number than all the rest put together; and this predominance will undoubtedly increase, especially in North America. The climate in the South is not equally favourable to their development, but the vast variety of hybrids that there, more especially, abound, carry within themselves the principles of dissolution and decay. The introduction of the African negro after the Spanish conquest, with all its demoralizing train of evils, has proved a fertile source of misery and death; but as the world is growing wiser and more humane, and the system of slavery being abandoned, the supply of negroes is cut off, that source of evil will be annihilated, and the mixed breeds to which the negro has given rise will in time be supplanted by a superior race. The admixture of the negro with the Indian is said to produce the most miserable and degraded type of humanity that exists. The mulattoes are not much better; but these breeds are happily not prolific, and if left to themselves have a tendency to die away. The Mestizo seems to be made of better stuff; yet it will be to the Old World that the New must look for the instruments of its regeneration. Unhappily at present disorder, anarchy, and violence are the rule amongst those republics of the South where the negroes, Indians, and mixed breeds are predominant.

"An Introduction to the Palæography of America, &c.," is the title of a second very able and interesting memoir by Mr. Bollaert. The method of communicating his thoughts adopted by the red man was the same as has invariably obtained in the rudest and most primitive states of civilization—namely, by pictures, figures, and symbols. The lan-

guages and dialects of the New World were as numerous and varied as the tribes, and it is said that their structure is different from that of any other known language—a philological argument, of no great weight, perhaps, that will not be thrown aside by the polygenist. By picture-writing these languages were expressed. But the pictorial scratches on the rocks of North America are not to be compared with the comparatively artistic picture-writing of the ancient Mexicans, which resembled the hieroglyphics of Egypt. In Central America a still more advanced system of symbolic writing prevailed, and to which the Maya language is the key, as the Coptic is to that of Egypt. The Incas not only used the same system, but had another notable invention, called the *Quipu*, an arrangement of coloured and knotted strings, which they used as a kind of artificial memory. But for further details of this inscription, and other curious information, the reader is referred to the author's work on "South American Antiquities."

The mental characteristics of the Red Indian may be estimated by the methods he used for the computation of time. He, at very remote periods, was acquainted with, and most probably originated, an astronomical system, by which he regulated his great feasts and sacrifices. The worship of the sun, which seems to be the most ancient, as it was the most rational, of all home-made religions, naturally directed observation to the apparent motion of this luminary; and by observing also the phases of the moon, the Incas and Aztecs arrived at a knowledge of the length of the year, number of months, &c.

Mr. Bollaert's third memoir, giving "Some Account of the Astronomy of the Red Man of the New World," enters largely into very curious details which we can merely allude to here, concluding what we have to say on this subject in the author's words: "The whole system was most peculiar, and if not absolutely original, must antedate all historical time, since it has no parallel on record."

The South Sea Islanders next engage our attention. We have here "Notes on Viti and its Inhabitants, and on Certain Anthropological Matters respecting the Samoans," by Mr. W. T. Pritchard.

It is shown that the Figi islanders were originally a distinct race from those of the islands of Tonga and Samoa; the former being of Papuan, the latter of Malay origin; but at present these races are much intermixed, and have been so probably from an early date, judging from the traditional legends amongst them. While there are some customs common to all three islands, there are others which are peculiar to each. Cannibalism is of recent date amongst the Figians. Of their origin, the Figians declare *they were created in Figi itself*; but the legends of the Samoan and Tongan imply migration from the eastward. Whencesoever they started, it was most probably an involuntary voyage, in the course of the trade-winds. There are to be seen natives whose features resemble the Chinese and North American Indians.

Mr. Sellon introduces us to a form of worship that extensively prevails, and has prevailed, from the remotest times in India, and which has been most widely diffused in the Old and New Worlds. It is well known that the ancient mythologies owe their invention to the personification and symbolization of the forces of nature; and this is an instance in which the grand idea of creative agency, symbolized by a material object, has been apparently lost in the worship of the object itself. The subject of this memoir, "On the Phallic Worship of India," is worthy of attention, but it is humiliating to our conceptions of the nature of man.

Mr. Bendyshe contributes a learned memoir on "The History of Anthropology." It is an interesting and not an unprofitable study to trace the various opinions on the origin of man that have prevailed at different periods down from the Academies of Greece to our own enlightened era. Plato, Aristotle, and the Pythagoreans thought that man must

have existed from eternity; the Stoics and Epicureans, on the other hand, taught that men were generated like mushrooms; they sprang from the ground by a *vis insita*, and were, in fact, *autochthones* of the soil. But, notwithstanding the authority of these names, the belief has become more and more widely disseminated and received, that man is neither eternal in his origin, nor self-existent, nor vegetative, but the work of creative power. Moses was essentially a monogenist, and he found a powerful advocate in St. Augustine, who, in his treatise, "De Civitate Dei," enforced the doctrine to be received as a dogma of the Catholic Church. But the intellect refuses to be shackled by theological fetters, and so from time to time heretical spirits have arisen, and opinions crept in antagonistic to the creed of the Church. Paracelsus had the boldness to assert that there must have been two Adams created, American and Asiatic; and the discovery of America gave an impulse to the polygenistic theories of modern times. A bolder man than Paracelsus was Isaac Peyrère, who in the very teeth of authority proclaimed the novel hypothesis, and sought to establish it too by proofs from the sacred writings themselves, that there had been men in existence before Adam. A doctrine so heretical was visited of course with the pains and penalties of the Church, but the story of the pre-Adamites survives; the heresy has not been quenched; and in the hands of such men as Darwin, and Lyell, and Huxley, and a host of others, it assumes the character and consistence of scientific truth. Then came the Zoologist with his theories of classification, and hesitated for a while in what category to place a being that has, on the one hand, attributes peculiar to himself, and, on the other hand, strong evidences of relation to creatures of inferior types. Linnæus ultimately placed him in the same order with the ape, lemur, and bat—on the top of the animal scale, it is true, as a distinct species from all other animals, owing to his possession of reason and speech. Even these are points of distinction which are contested as being mere differences of degree and manifestation. There is, in fact, greater difference between the highest type of man and the lowest than there is between the lowest type of man and the highest species of ape. Will he ever prove his genealogy?

The pre-historic inhabitants of Britain come next; but first of the celebrated "Neanderthal Skull, and its Peculiar Conformation Explained Anatomically," by Dr. B. Davis. The important fact is here emphatically set forth, that premature ossification of certain cranial sutures causes a variation in the form of the skull from the normal type: thus expressed by Vichow as a general law, "The development of the skull is arrested in a diameter perpendicular to the suture that is ossified," the effect of which is to cause an elongated type, which is completely exemplified in the Neanderthal skull. The same conformation, apparently from a similar cause, is seen in some of the skulls obtained from the earliest sepulchres in Britain. The ossification of the sutures is called *synostosis*. Such heads, however, contained as much brain as others of finer proportion; hence an elongated type does not necessarily imply inferiority of race, much less an approach to the Simious class.

"The Discovery of Kist-Vaens in the Island of Unst (Shetland), containing Urns of Chloritic Schist," by Mr. G. E. Roberts (with a plate); and an anatomical description of the "human remains" found at the same time, by Mr. Blake, afford us a few novel and interesting facts in relation to the primeval inhabitants of Britain. But we pass on to the very able memoir, "On the Two Principal Forms of Ancient British and Gaulish Skulls," by Dr. John Thurnam. Who were the "ancient British?" It is a question that still remains unanswered in a satisfactory manner, in defiance of all the learning, and dogmatism, and controversy that have been expended on its solution;

SCIENCE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Section A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A Description of the Magnetic Storm of the beginning of August, 1865, as Recorded by the Self-recording Magnetographs at the Kew and Lisbon Observatories. By MM. J. B. Capello and B. Stewart.—There was a great and general magnetic storm, which broke out about the beginning of August last, and which many will remember by its occurring at the time when anxiety began to be felt respecting the fate of the Atlantic cable.

It may perhaps be of interest to give some particulars of this storm, and also to compare it with that of August—September, 1859, to which it bore a very strong resemblance.

The following are the general characteristics of the storm of August last, which apply both to Kew and Lisbon, since these two places were similarly affected by the storm (the times given are in Greenwich mean time). It first commenced about 40 minutes past 5, on the afternoon of August 2; but it broke out with great violence, and with those rapid motions which form the mark of a large disturbance about 5 o'clock in the morning of August 3; and this outbreak lasted until midnight of that day, or early morning of August 4. The disturbance then ceased for about 24 hours, recommencing a little before midnight of August 4, and lasting till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. There remained, however, traces of the disturbance for a considerable time after this date. There were thus two great outbreaks forming this storm.

The first of these commenced on August 2, 5.40 P.M.; or, more notably, on August 3, 5 A.M., and lasted till early morning of August 4.

The second commenced about 11 o'clock P.M. August 4, and lasted till 4 P.M. August 5.

With regard to the first of these two outbreaks, from about 5 A.M. until 11 A.M. August 3, the horizontal and vertical components of the magnetic force were both considerably decreased by it; while, in the afternoon of the same day, they were both, but especially the vertical force component, considerably increased.

The westerly declination, on the other hand, was, on an average, increased during the greater part of the outbreak, although towards the end it was probably diminished.

Broadly viewed, this disturbance may be said to have begun with a tendency to diminish both components of the force, and to increase the westerly declination, and to have ended with a tendency to increase both components, but especially the vertical force. On the whole, the effect of the disturbance was probably to diminish both components of the force, and to increase the declination.

With regard to the second of the two outbreaks, which together constituted the storm, it began by diminishing both components of the force (if we except a comparatively small increase of horizontal force at the very commencement), and ended by slightly increasing both components at Kew. With respect to westerly declination, this element was at first somewhat diminished, but it was ultimately increased by the disturbance. Broadly viewed, the characteristics of the second outbreak were similar to those of the first, exhibiting a tendency to diminish both components of force, and slightly to increase the declination.

In comparing this storm with the greater one of August—September, 1859, as registered at Kew we find the following points of resemblance:—

1. Both storms consisted of two separate outbreaks, and both the outbreaks of both the storms began during the hours of night or early morning. Thus we have—

Storm of August—September, 1859.

First outbreak began Aug. 28, 10½ P.M.

Second ditto " Sept. 2, 5 A.M.

Storm of August, 1865.

First outbreak began Aug. 3, 5 A.M.

Second ditto " Aug. 4, 11 P.M.

2. Both outbreaks of both storms tended at first to diminish both components of the force, and to increase the westerly declination, but changed in the afternoon of next day into forces tending rather to increase both components.

This is a very grand instance of the influence (proved to exist by General Sabine) of the hour of the day upon the character of the disturbance. Thus we see that in all these cases we have in the early morning hours a diminution of both components of the force, while in the afternoon we have an increase of these components.

3. Both outbreaks of both storms tended, on

the whole, to diminish both components of the force, and to increase the westerly declination—a somewhat uncommon type of disturbance.

4. Both of these storms were accompanied by phenomena on the surface of the sun which are worthy of notice.

At the time of the occurrence of the great disturbance of August—September, 1859, a very large spot might have been observed on the disc of our luminary, and several of a size somewhat smaller. Considerable changes were taking place in the appearance of these spots, and moreover a luminous body was observed independently by Carrington and Hodgson to move across the large spot at the very moment when the magnetic disturbance broke out at Kew.

On the 29th of July, 1865, there was no spot, or almost none, on the sun's disc; but on the 3rd of August there was a very considerable spot on the right limb nearly going off. The only sun pictures obtained at Kew were on these days, and it is clear from these that this spot must have rapidly formed between July 29 and August 3 on the right half of the solar disc. It would, of course, be premature to conclude that certain changes going on in the sun cause or even invariably accompany terrestrial magnetic storms, but there can be no impropriety in stating facts, which may possibly serve to establish some future generalization.

After some remarks were made on this paper by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Brooke, the Rev. F. Howlett generously agreed to communicate to the Greenwich and Kew observatories every marked peculiarity which he observed on the sun's surface, in order, if possible, to settle the point of coincidence between solar action and terrestrial magnetic storms.

Section B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

On the Composition of a Marine-Boiler Incrustation. By Dr. Aug. Voelcker.—The incrustations produced in boilers fed with hard spring or river waters differ materially in composition from the boiler deposits produced by seawater. The latter are perfectly free from carbonates of lime and magnesia, and contain a large proportion of hydrated oxide of magnesium, in addition to anhydrous sulphate of lime, as will be seen by the following analysis:—

Composition of Marine-Boiler Incrustation.

Moisture	1.01
Water of combination	7.48
Oxides of iron and alumina, and traces of phosphoric acid64
Sulphate of lime (anhydrous)	72.42
Lime (present probably as fluoride of calcium)25
Magnesia	16.72
Chloride of Sodium	1.48
Soluble Silica06

100.00

The water of combination found in this analysis agrees closely with the theoretical quantity required, and it thus appears that this incrustation consists mainly of anhydrous sulphate of lime and magnesia-hydrate.

Section C.—GEOLOGY.

ADDRESS TO THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

Sir R. Murchison, in his address, after some introductory remarks, said:—

The lowest sedimentary rocks, which, with most geologists, I considered to be azoic, or void of life, have, through the labours and discoveries of Sir William Logan and his associates in Canada, been found to contain a Zoophyte, which they termed *Eozoon Canadense*. But the rocks containing this fossil were named Laurentian by Logan long before that fossil was detected in them, and simply because they clearly underlie all the rocks of Cambrian and Silurian age. On the same principle of infraposition, it was my good fortune to be able, in 1855, to point out the existence of these same ancient rocks on a large scale in the north-west Highlands of Scotland; and though I at first termed them Fundamental Gneiss, as soon as I heard of Logan's discovery in North America I adopted his name of Laurentian.

In our islands, however, nothing organic has been discovered as yet in these our British fundamental rocks, though they are truly of Laurentian age. For although it was supposed for a moment that the rocks of the Connemara district in the west of Ireland were also of that high antiquity, because it was said that they contained an *Eozoon*, I assert, from my own examination,* as well as from information obtained during a recent visit by Professor Harkness, that the quartzose, gneissose, and calcareo-serpenti-

* See "Siluria," p. 190.

and for obvious reasons—speculation and theory have too much supplied the place of trustworthy data, by which alone we can, with any pretension to exactitude, arrive at a conclusion on so obscure a subject. We may affirm that the views that are entertained in this country and on the Continent on the ethnical relations of the races by whom the respective countries were originally peopled, are confused and inharmonious; and we know not how the matter is to be settled, unless it be by a patient and laborious collection, and investigation, and comparison of facts. Dr. Thurnam's researches amongst the primitive sepulchral remains of this country, chiefly in Wilts and Gloucestershire, have been attended with the following results: In the chambered and long barrows, which are admitted by archaeologists to be those of the most primitive construction and oldest date, he finds the osseous remains of a race whose skulls are long in proportion to their breadth (*dolichocephalic*), and skeletons of short stature; and with them associated weapons and instruments of flint and stone, never any of a metallic kind. In the round and conical barrows of the pre-Roman period he finds skulls which are broad in proportion to their length (*brachycephalic*), and skeletons of larger size, and the facial bones of hard and savage outline: with some of these, flint instruments; with others, flint and bronze, or bronze alone, are found. These differences of organization and habit seem to imply existence of races ethnologically as well as chronologically distinct. Hence the former he considers as a pre-Celtic race, and the latter as the true Celtæ, whom Cæsar found in occupation of the maritime parts of this island. In this view, Dr. Thurnam is at variance with Professor D. Wilson, who, fully admitting the facts, considers them both as pre-Celtic; also with Dr. B. Davis, who ignores the term pre-Celtic altogether, and considers both as varieties of the one Celtic race. In France, where both types of skull are found in chambered barrows, anthropologists have regarded the round, broad skull as the most ancient, and assigned it to the Galli, or Gael, and the long skull to the Kymri. This is a generalization which cannot, we think, be firmly maintained; but, on the contrary, looking at all the facts, we incline to the opinion that the long type of skull, which is decidedly the most primitive in Britain, may be characterized as that of the Gael, and the round type as that of the Kymri. The two types are seen at the present day in Ireland and in Scotland; but in Scotland, amongst the Highlanders, the long type predominates. In Wales and in Brittany (Kymri) there is a tendency to the round form of head. Admixture of races, and other conditions of life, would induce modifications of form. Hence in France and in England modern heads are generally of an ovoid form: here, there is a tendency to the long type (Teutonic); there, to the round (Kymric). We are not, then, disposed to agree with the conclusion advanced by Dr. Thurnam, that these two different skull-forms are indications of distinct races, but as characteristic of the two great divisions or families of the Indo-European race; for it must be borne in mind that the two types are not, as Dr. Thurnam observes, rigorously distinct, but merge into each other by insensible gradations; and the same observation may apply to other points of their respective osseous conformation. The Turanian and Iberian resemblances presented by the Aryan race in its cranial development may have resulted from ages of contact with the people so designated before the living waves broke in succession upon the shores of Britain. They were a mixed race, in all probability, when they arrived here. The curious fact is mentioned by Dr. Thurnam, of many skulls being found in the chambered barrows vertically cleft, suggesting the prevalence of human sacrifice, and so far affording evidence of a custom that has been attributed to the Druids. This memoir is illustrated by four fine lithographic plates, and many woodcuts; and several elaborate tables of cranial admeasurement.

nous strata of the Bins of Connemara, in which the supposed *Eozoön* was said to exist, are simply metamorphosed Lower Silurian strata. But, whatever may be the decision of microscopists, I must, as a geologist, declare that, inasmuch as Zoophytes of a low order (Foraminifera) unquestionably occur in Laurentian rocks, so it was by no means improbable that the same group of low animals, having, as far as we can detect, no antagonistic contemporaries, and having been, therefore, free from any "struggle for existence," might have continued to be the inhabitants of sea-shores and cliffs during the long succeeding epoch.

The mere presence of an *Eozoön* is therefore no proof whatever that the rock in which it occurred is of the "Fundamental" or "Laurentian" age, that point being only capable of settlement by a clear infraposition of the rocks to well-known and clearly defined Lower Palæozoic deposits, in the lowest of which, or the Cambrian of the Geological Survey, another form of low Zoophyte, and a few worm-tracks have, as yet, alone been detected.

In a word, this discovery of a Foraminifer in the very lowest known deposit, instead of interfering with, sustains the truth of that doctrine which all my experience as a geologist has confirmed, that the lowest animals alone occur in the earliest zone of life, and that this beginning was followed through long periods by creations of higher and higher animals successively.

But the great feature at the other end of the geological series, to which I revert, is the uncontradicted fact, which has been passed over by many writers, or misrepresented by others, that there were enormously long periods, following that of the primeval zoophytic deposits, during which the seas, though abounding in all other orders of animals, were not tenanted by Fishes.

As this is a fact which the researches, during thirty years, of many geologists, amidst the Lower Silurian rocks in all parts of the world, have been unable to invalidate, so it teaches us, in our appeal to the works of nature, that there was a beginning as well as a progress of creation, and that those writers, however eminent, who have announced that Fishes, Mollusks, and other Invertebrata appeared together, have asserted that which is positively at variance with the results of the researches of this century. As I have in various works pointed out this great fundamental principle in the origin of successive fauna, and as at my age I may probably never again occupy a geological chair, I hope therefore to be excused for looking back with some pride, now that I am on the eastern borders of my Silurian region, to the period when, thirty years ago, I dwelt on the then novel fact, never since contravened, that "the Fishes of the Upper Silurian rocks appeared before naturalists as the most ancient beings of their class."* Enormous regions in Europe and America over which these Silurian rocks extend have, I repeat, been long harried, with an intense desire on the part of many searchers to find something which would gainsay the datum-line that marks the beginning of vertebrated life; and, as all these efforts have failed, I have some right to insist upon the value of such a vast amount of what those who seek to oppose this view still persist in calling negative evidence. The facts, however, remain; and on them I rest my belief.

After alluding to the visitors present, Sir Roderick continued:—

Among the recent important additions to our knowledge of the geographical distribution and characters of the Silurian rocks, I cannot but advert to the successful labours of Professor Harkness. He had already shown in the clearest manner, by the evidence of fossils and order of succession, that the lowest of the strata in the Cambrian district of the Lakes, the slates of Skiddaw, are truly of Lower Silurian age, and not older than the Llandelo group. Recently, in pursuing his labours, he has detected fossils in the "green slates" or volcanic ashes and porphyries which lie intermediate between the Skiddaw strata and the higher Silurian; and he has further found others in the Coniston Flags, which he views as equivalents of the upper part of the Caradoc formation. Further, Professor Harkness has shown, for the first time, that the slaty rocks of Westmoreland, which separate the Carboniferous limestone from the Permian of the Vale of the Eden, contain Lower Silurian fossils similar to those of Cumberland. I hope also to learn from him at this meeting what has been the effect of certain great faults ranging from north to south, which have impressed a grand and

picturesque outline on that region, and upon the lines of which are situated the most striking of the lakes of the north-west of England.

Although no Lower Silurian rocks, properly so called, occur near Birmingham, one adjacent tract, the Lickey, offers a characteristic example of the lowest of the Upper Silurian rocks, in the form of quartz-rock; whilst the limestones and shales of Dudley, and their beautiful fossils, surmounted by those of Sedgely, are very rich, and characteristic of part of the overlying Ludlow and Aymestry series. We shall also, I hope, have fresh illustrations of the effect of the eruptions of the basaltic and igneous rocks of the Rowley Hills, and other similar bosses, upon the Palæozoic strata which they penetrate.

The mining public and proprietors in the Midland Counties will, I am certain, be well instructed by the evening lecture to be given by my friend and associate, Professor Jukes. He can, no doubt, indicate to you the extent to which profitable works in coal are likely to be carried out, by sinkings through that Lower Red Sandstone of the central counties which is now termed Permian, a name proposed by myself in 1841, as taken from a large province in Russia, because I there found sandstones and limestones of the same age, extending over a region much larger than France. The sinkings, which were successfully made through this deposit at Christchurch by the late Earl of Dartmouth, only four miles to the west of Birmingham, induced me, twenty-seven years ago, to write thus: "It is, indeed, impossible to mention this enterprise without congratulating geologists on the effects which their writings are now producing on the minds of practical men, since it was entirely owing to inferences deduced from geological phenomena that this work was commenced, whilst its success was derided by many of the miners of the adjacent coal-field."

If that enterprise has not been extensively followed, we must recollect that to sink shafts to depths of many hundred feet can in central England scarcely be profitable, so long as coal is found so much nearer the surface, as in the South Staffordshire field; yet, as that field is tending towards exhaustion, it is cheering to know that extensive beds of coal will be worked in future ages under the red lands of the Midland counties and the Magnesian Limestone of Nottinghamshire, under which the great Derbyshire coal-field passes; and hence all present estimates of the duration of our coal-supply must be more or less fallacious, if such high probabilities be left out of the estimate. At the same time it must be admitted that we are consuming this staple of our national greatness at so rapidly increasing a ratio, that the value of the warning voice of Sir William Armstrong, at the Newcastle Meeting of the Association, when he told us that, with a continued yearly increase of two and three-quarter millions of tons, our coal-supply would be exhausted in little more than two centuries, is well sustained. Now, when this announcement was made, the average total annual produce, as ascertained by the Mining Record Office of the Museum of Practical Geology, amounted to 86 millions of tons; but by the estimate of last year, as prepared by Mr. Robert Hunt, and to which I have recently affixed my name, the produce has risen to the astounding figure of 93 millions of tons. Such is our own national industry and enterprise that not more than 9½ per cent. of this enormous quantity is exported for the use of foreign countries, among which France receives but 1,400,000 tons per annum.

Passing from the consideration of these deep-seated subjects to the superficial deposits of the country around Birmingham, I would advise any of my associates who have not witnessed the phenomena to repair to the parishes of Trescott and Trysull, and the adjacent hills to the west of Wolverhampton, there to see a quantity of blocks of granitic and other hard northern rocks, all foreign to the district, which were evidently carried by icebergs floating in the sea which covered this flat and undulating region in the heart of England during that glacial period when Scotland was what Greenland is now—an ice-clad region, whence icebergs, transporting blocks of stone, were floated southwards* from great Scottish glaciers which protruded into the sea.

Coming hither in ignorance of what the several associations of local geologists (which rival each other in their researches) have accomplished, I shall be happy to learn that some of them have detected, in this portion of the kingdom, any of those proofs of the existence of man at an early period, when large animals, now extinct, prevailed in our islands, in ages so remote that, since

then, the physical configuration of the country has undergone great changes. This inference is, as I have said, founded upon irrefragable evidence collected in different parts of Europe, as well as in our own country. When, however, we come to consider the *modus operandi* by which these great physical changes have been brought about, geologists have different opinions. As one who holds to the belief that in former periods the crust of the earth was from time to time affected by an agency much more powerful than anything which has been experienced in the historic era, I do not believe that the wear and tear due to atmospheric subaerial erosive agency could, even after operating for countless ages, have originated and deepened any of the valleys and gorges which occur in countries as flat as the tract in which we are now assembled.

But whilst I adhere to my long-cherished opinion as to the great intensity of power employed in the production of dislocations of the crust of the earth, and though I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that the ordinary action of deep seas remote from coasts can adequately explain the denudation of the old surface, even by invoking any amount of time, I recognize with pleasure the ability displayed by my able associates, Ramsay, Jukes, and Geikie,* in sustaining views which are to a great extent opposed to my own in this great department of Theoretical Geology.

Admiring the Huttonian theory, as derived from reasoning upon my native mountainous country, Scotland, and fully admitting that on adequate inclines ice and water must, during long periods, have produced great denudation of the rocks, I maintain that such reasoning is quite inadequate to explain the manifest proofs of convulsive agency which abound all over the crust of the earth, and even are to be seen in many of the mines in the very tract in which we are assembled. Thus, to bring such things to the mind's eye of persons who are acquainted with this neighbourhood, I do not apprehend that those who have examined the tract of Coalbrook Dale will contend that the deep gorge in which the Severn there flows has been eaten out by the agency of that river, the more so when the deep fissure is at once accounted for when we see the abrupt severance that has taken place between the rocks which occupy its opposite sides. In that part of Shropshire the Severn has not worn away the rocks during the historic era, nor has it produced a deeper channel, whilst in its lower parts it has only deposited silt and mud, and increased the extent of land on its banks.

Then, if we turn to the district in which we were last assembled, the valley at Bath is known to be the seat of one of those disturbances to which my eminent friend Sir Charles Lyell candidly applied the term "convulsion;" the hot waters of that city having ever since flowed out of a deep-seated fissure, clearly marked by the strata on the one side of the valley having been upheaved to a height very different from that which they once occupied in connexion with those of the other side. When, indeed, we look to the lazy-flowing, mud-collecting Avon, which at Bath passes along that line of valley, how clearly do we see that it never scooped out its channel; still more, when we follow it to Bristol, and observe it passing through the deep gorge of Mountain-limestone at Clifton, every one must then be convinced that it never could have produced such an excavation. In fact, we know that, from the earliest periods of history, it has only accumulated mud, and has never worn away any portion of the hard rock.

From such data I conclude that we cannot apply to flat regions, in which water has no abrading power, the same influence which it exerts in mountainous countries; whilst we are also compelled to admit that the convulsive dislocations of former periods produced many of those gorges in which our present streams flow. To pass, indeed, from the environs of Bath and Bristol, and even from the less distant Coalbrook Dale, you have only to contemplate the tract which lies between Birmingham and Dudley, and endeavour to satisfy the mind as to the processes by which it has been planed down before the surface was covered by the Northern Drift; for the great dislocations which this tract has undergone, as proved by many subterranean workings, must have left a highly irregular surface, which was so levelled by some very active causes as to obliterate the superficial irregularities corresponding with the interior

* See "Silurian System," p. 605. Though the work was not published until 1838-39, the Silurian system and its characters were established by me in 1835. (See *London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine*, third series, vol. vii., p. 46, 1835.)

* See "Silurian System," p. 535.

disturbances. In short, what was this great power of denudation which took place in a tract where there are no mountains whence powerful streams descended, and in which there are no traces of fluvial action? Must we not, in candour, admit that such denudation is as difficult to account for as it is to explain by what possible gradual agency the vast interior of the valley of elevation of the Weald of Sussex and Kent, and that of the smaller valley of Woolhope in Herefordshire, have been so absolutely and entirely denuded of every fragment of the enormous masses of debris which must have encumbered these cavities, as derived from the rocks which once covered them? Placing no stint whatever on the time which geologists must invoke to satisfy their minds as to the countless ages which elapsed during the accumulations of sediment, I reject as an assumption which is at variance with the numberless proofs of intense disturbance, that the mechanical disruptions of former periods, and the overthrow of entire formations, as seen in the Alps and many mountain chains, can be accounted for by any length of action of existing causes.

The address concluded with a reference to the many important Naturalist Field Clubs, with which the neighbourhood abounds.

Section D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

We produce this week a full abstract of Dr. Humphry's valuable paper, *On the Homologies of the Lower Jaw and the Bones Connecting it with the Skull in Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes*. After pointing out the features which characterize the lower jaw in mammals on the one side, and oviparous animals (birds, reptiles, and fishes) on the other, showing that in the former it invariably consists of one bone only, or one on each side, whereas in the ovipara there are three or more bones on each side, Dr. Humphry indicated that these differences have relation to the functions performed by the jaw in the respective classes. In ovipara, fishes especially, the offices of the jaws are chiefly confined to swallowing which, is commonly done with a gulph, without any previous division or mastication, and every facility for swallowing is afforded by subdivision of the bones and widening the pharynx. In mammals the jaws being employed in seizing, holding, tearing, as well as swallowing food, they are, for the purpose of greater strength, consolidated into one bone, which is firmly connected with the skull. The uniformity of this plan, in spite of certain departures in particular animals from the general functions thus assigned to the jaws, was adduced by the author as an illustration of the important principle in zoology that, though the construction of a part in any class is determined by the general function of the part in that class, yet the same plan of construction is found even in those members of the class in which the function is different.

Dr. Humphry then pointed out that, though the mammalian jaw consists of one bone only on each side, yet that it presents certain distinct and prominent parts—the dentary, the angular, the coronoid, and the condyloid or articular parts—which obviously correspond with the separate bones bearing those names in ovipara, adding that if the dentary, the angular, and the coronoid parts of the one be regarded as homologous with the dentary, the angular, and the coronoid bones of the other, there is the strongest ground for believing that the articular part of the mammal is also homologous with the articular bone of the bird, the reptile, and the fish—at any rate, that very strong reasons ought to be given before we are called upon to renounce that which, upon the face of it, is so probable.

The squamous part of the temporal bone to which the lower jaw is, directly or indirectly, invariably attached, is in mammals always composed of one bone, and is developed from one centre, like the lower jaw; and, like it, it consists of certain well-marked parts—a glenoid part, a squamous part, and a zygomatic part. Dr. Humphry believes that as in the lower jaw the component parts of the mammalian bone correspond with the several bones of the ovipara, so, in the temporal bone, the component parts of the mammalian squamous correspond with the separate bones of this region in ovipara; that is to say, the "glenoid" corresponds with, or is homologous with, the "quadrate," the "zygomatic" with the "quadrate-jugal," and the "squamous" proper with the "squamosal."

By Cuvier, and most subsequent anatomists, including Owen, the quadrate has been regarded as the representative of the tympanic. In controverting this view, Dr. Humphry showed that neither in position, in function, nor in development, does the quadrate correspond with the tympanic. The tympanic bone is simply a part of the auditory organ, having no relation what-

ever with the masticatory apparatus. In the descending series of animals we find the auditory organ become simplified, part after part disappearing, till, in the fish, a membranous labyrinth alone remains. And it is far more probable that the tympanic bone shares this failure, and dwindles or disappears, than that it becomes magnified and subservient to a totally different purpose. We are, moreover, prepared for its disappearance in the inferior classes by the very great varieties which it undergoes in mammals, which were pointed out in considerable detail. It was shown, as the result of dissection, that the quadrate does not commonly sustain the tympanic membrane, and that in many reptiles this function is performed by a distinct ring of bone resembling the tympanic bone of the mammalian foetus; and this ring, and not the quadrate, is really the representative of the tympanic bone.

Dr. Humphry next proceeded to examine the view propounded by Vogt, and adopted by Huxley, that certain of the ossicula auditus, the malleus and incus, are, in ovipara, modified and magnified so as to form part of the mandibular pedicel; in short, that the malleus becomes the articular segments of the jaw, and the incus becomes the quadrate. Such a transposition of parts, topographical as well as functional, as is implied by this view is not, the author believes, in accordance with the laws of development and morphology. Each organ, through the animal world, is made to bear its own burden, and by the developmental forces of its own parts furnishes the structures necessary to fulfil the requirements made of it in the different members of the animal series. The components of the eye are not transformed to the accommodation of the ear; neither can we think that the bones of the ear are transformed to the accommodation of the mouth.

The arguments in favour of the view referred to are founded chiefly upon development and the relations of the parts concerned to Meekel's cartilage; and Professor Huxley has laid much stress upon these relations in the pike. But Dr. Humphry maintained that, even in the pike, the articular bone of the jaw is, like the dentary bone, developed, not in and around Meekel's cartilage, but on its outer side, and is easily stripped off from it. Any homological inferences, therefore, deducible from this relation apply to the dentary bone as strongly as to the articular bone.

Dr. Humphry further showed, by the same kind of reasoning as in the case of the tympanic bone, that the varying conditions of the auditory ossicles in mammals, the coalescence of the malleus with the tympanic in certain cetaceans and in monstremes, together with the small size or absence of the incus in the latter animals, prepare us for the disappearance of those bones in the simpler auditory organ of ovipara. He combated the idea that the quadrate is to be regarded as the representative of the incus, because it is developed in cartilage, believing that the mode of development of a bone in cartilage, or from membrane, is not to be laid much stress upon as a matter of homological significance.

The careful consideration of the matter from a development, as well as from a topographical and functional point of view, convinced him that we must not suppose either the tympanic bone or any of the auditory ossicles to be represented by the quadrate; but that it is far more probable that a subdivision of the temporal takes place, corresponding with the subdivision of the lower jaw, and so certain other bones in ovipara, and that the glenoid part is represented by the quadrate, and the zygomatic by the quadrato-jugal. This view is, moreover, in accordance with the relations of muscles and nerves to the respective parts, and with the position of the quadrate and the glenoid, forasmuch as these in the respective classes of animals intervene between the jaw and the squamous division of the temporal bone.

Sub-Section D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

The President's Address in this sub-section was a long and admirable one. After remarking "that the objects of biological study are, as in most other sciences—first, simply to ascertain what are the facts in a certain department of nature, with no regard to the practical consequences which can be deducible therefrom; and secondly, but less directly, to discover the laws and devise the rules which are of various degrees of importance and value for the practical exigencies of mankind—just as mathematical and physical astronomers investigate the facts which are necessary for the construction of the ephemeris, and make it to be a work of equal value for the pure astronomer and for the prac-

tical navigator, it was stated that the hindrances to a perfectly free study of physiological science arise from two causes—the intrinsic difficulty of the subject, and the prejudices of mankind."

Dr. Acland continued: "Although the wisdom of this Association entitles this meeting a Sub-Section, I am among the minority who cannot understand the force of the arguments which go to class biology (which term may be now used synonymously with physiology) as a subordinate subject. Being, when properly considered, the most complicated of all the subject matter debated at this Association, it cannot be really subordinate to any, least of all to zoology and botany, which it distinctly includes. It may be an open question whether physiology be a branch of physics and chemistry; it is not an open question whether it includes the knowledge of the characteristics upon which the classification of all entities that are said to have life is based."

"The knowledge of the actions of living beings depends, and necessarily depends, not only upon what may be learnt intrinsically, so to say, in the living beings themselves, but upon the collateral advancing waves of physical and chemical inquiry. How largely, for instance, in the last few years, have the idea of conservation of force in physics and the remarkable advance of the synthetical operations of the laboratory affected our fundamental conceptions of the actions in living bodies, and increased the chances of our advancing a step towards the knowledge of what is essential in the phenomena which we designate life."

"The intrinsic difficulty of this search in the present day consists not so much in the morphological examination of beings on the one hand as complex as man, with all his varieties, and the problems thereto attaching (though this morphological examination of man in all his varieties is still incomplete), nor in the examination, on the other hand, of beings so inexplicably simple as our own *Amoeba*, or as the ancient (and how ancient!) *Eozoon Canadense*, but in the causes and conditions of the actual or potential changes in the minutest portions of any one creature. The labours of Goodsir and Virchow and Beale, and of many others labouring in the same direction and in various ways, have shown, what was indeed long suspected, that the solution of the problem of the actual relation between function and organ may be sought, and has to be sought, among parts mechanically almost as fine as the chemical atom; for we have life, secretion, motion, generation in parts, to our present means of examination, structureless. Yet, although this may be the case, it would be a great error to suppose that there is not much work yet to be done in the more obvious department of descriptive anatomy which chiefly occupied older investigators. Every year seems to show this, from the researches of cultivated paleontologists and naturalists in every department; for both in this country and on the two continents additions are being unceasingly made to the stock of knowledge either of objects wholly new, or of objects or parts heretofore incompletely described."

"For the purposes of the great scientific question of this age, the causes of the present order of life on the globe, it would seem that the minutest accepted data of biological conclusion may have to be revised under new methods. It is a saying among painters, 'that a draughtsman sees no more than he knows.' It is true in the same way in natural science, that the real signification of a known fact may be concealed for ages. Of this pathology offers many examples. The older naturalists, notwithstanding the great learning of such men as Linnaeus and Haller, had comparatively either very simple or hypothetical and incorrect notions of the complexities of living beings and their constituent parts. Chemistry, the microscope, and the search for the origin of species, have, in this century, widened the horizon of biological study in a way not less surprising than does the dawn of day to a traveller, who, having by night ascended some lofty peak, sees gradually unfolding an extent and detail of prospect which he can generally survey, though he cannot hope to verify each detail and visit every nook in the brief time allotted to him for travel. The desire *rerum cognoscere causas* urges him even more keenly than to know the things themselves. Thus in biology, the laws of the genesis of every known organic being have now become as much the object of investigation as was once the nature of the being itself. The existence of definite species or varieties was formerly assumed in an arbitrary manner to be a kind of necessity. The search

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after the laws which produced those species, and the signification of them, has become as ardent as was once the definition of the specific characters. But it is a far more difficult pursuit, and requires either a very special education, or remarkable natural powers. The difficulty pervades every department of biology in gross and in detail. Darwin seeks the solution for the whole kingdom of nature. The histologist, the pathologist, the organic chemist, approaches it in the detail of every mechanical texture, and of every organic chemical compound.

"Yet are we only on the threshold of detailed knowledge. We still speak of many hard points with an almost childlike simplicity. What do we understand, for instance, of the cause of that which Herbert Spencer calls "Organic Polarity"—that is to say, the power, force, or tendency by which lost parts are repaired—by which a whole limb—or part of a limb—or even all but a whole body—is replaced by the outgrowth from what remains of the original unimpaired whole—a process so common in Asteriadae and Crustacea and other animals, as to seem a matter of course in their history, while it is apparently a property which cannot exist in the higher animals? What do we know of the causes of hereditary transmission in general (a property wholly different from, and more unintelligible, than the hypothesis of natural selection), or of the transmission of disease in particular, as, for example, of Carcinoma? What is it in its essence? How does it originate in an individual of untainted family? How is it transmitted? Is it an original property of the ovum *per se*, or of the nutrient plasma by which that ovum is nourished up to the time of its birth? Could food, or mode of life, or any specific agent, eradicate the tendencies to transmission, just as in certain cases we empirically modify the transmission of tubercle? or is the transmission of the Carcinoma as inevitable in certain cases as the development of the germ? Grave questions for future solution."

Dr. Acland next considered "The Prejudices of Mankind—*opiniones præjudicate*," in respect of biology:—

"These prejudices are rapidly undergoing modification, but they have existed harmfully more or less, from various causes, among almost all but professed physiologists. I need only advert among the active prejudices to the so-called theological dread of free inquiry into the origin of races, and the origin of species generally. Among the passive prejudices, I would point to the want of appreciation of purely scientific inquiry that has no practical end in view; to objections of various kinds brought against experiments made for physiological, toxicological, or therapeutical purposes; to objections to the introduction of biological studies into courses of general education; to the tardy recognition of biological knowledge as the basis of practical medicine, and of hygiene, public and private. . . .

"The business of physiology and of an Association like this, as I just now said, is therefore not only to add new knowledge, but to destroy incorrect or imperfectly correct statement and belief. The incorporation of advancing physiology with medicine every year adds certainty to the latter, while it furnishes data as well as tests to the former. Experiment properly applied in medicine under trained physicists and chemists will not only eliminate gradually all remaining error, but will make more definite the properties of therapeutical agents. In illustration, it is sufficient to refer to some of the investigations of Claude Bernard, from whose great skill, combined with philosophic power, much may be expected. Yet it may be doubted if the importance of this alliance between science and medicine to the community at large is yet fully understood by the Legislature. Under the recent Medical Act, the whole expense of constructing a national pharmacopœia was thrown by Parliament on the existing practitioners of medicine, and the cost of its future maintenance was charged on the students of medicine: the national funds are to contribute nothing towards the great benefit—a benefit accruing to every one at some period of life—of a genuine and philosophical revision of known, or the discovery of new, curative agents. Experiment alone can decide conclusively on the mode of operation of various agents on the human body and on animals. These experiments are always difficult, often costly. The Government, as I said, do not acknowledge the duty of providing funds. Perhaps the Medical Council might. It is indeed charged with the administration of the only public funds that are applicable to keeping on a level with modern science the national catalogue of remedial agents

and the mode of preparing them. If it could be induced to expend 1,000*l.* a-year, as under proper management it easily might, in experiments and reports bearing on the physiological action of preventive or remedial agents, sometimes perhaps suggested and aided by the British Association, what might not be the fruit to science and to the public and private health? . . .

"Fresh experiments are perpetually required to meet the new problems; and it has become the interest and almost the duty of States to specially train and to countenance skilled experts familiar with the most recent methods and researches in these directions, with a view not only to fresh scientific knowledge, but to the great practical results that may be obtained. It is sufficient to refer as illustrations to Bernard's experiments, such as those on the Woorara—to the question of physiological antidotes—and to the more precise notions of the physiological causation and mode of action of fever poison."

The address concluded as follows: "Physiology, to sum up, is become a science, precise, of enormous extent, bringing to its support mathematics, advanced physics, difficult chemistry, accurate and comprehensive anatomy. Part of the basis of the science or art which averts or lessens suffering and disease, and postpones or makes easy death, depends in great measure upon its progress. But the applied and observational part can only be learned by the bedside of the sick. Therefore pure biological science and pure clinical art must each have their votaries, but it must be the aim of each to learn from the other what is necessary for himself. May the State be wise enough (and it is becoming so in every civilized country) to appreciate these principles and their application! There never was an age—it is not ungrateful to the giants of old to say this—there never was an age when there were so many students, in the best sense, of biology and of medicine, actuated by a simple love of truth; and never a time when, as a class, they were so free from prejudice, so candid, and so patient."

On Beef and Pork as Sources of Entozoa. By Dr. Cobbold, F.R.S.—This paper brought together all the evidence bearing on the question as to the source of tapeworms in the human body, and especially controverted an opinion recently enunciated in the columns of the *Natural History Review*, in which journal it was maintained that the *Tænia* would cease to infest us if the pig was deprived of the privilege of acting "the part of a communicating medium." It was shown that beef was a much more fertile source of tapeworms than pork; this conclusion being drawn not only from data furnished by the author's experimental researches, but also from the fact of the much greater prevalence of the hookless tapeworm (*Tænia mediocanellata*) as compared with that of the hooked species (*Tænia solium*). An animated discussion followed, in which Professor Van der Hoeven, Professor J. H. Bennett, Dr. Fleming, Dr. Crisp, Dr. Anderson, Dr. Patterson, Messrs. Turner, Power, and others, took part.

Observations on a Female Skeleton aged 104. By Dr. G. M. Humphry.

A Few Remarks on the Causes of the Cattle Murraïn. By Dr. Shettle.

Note of Experiments Confirmatory of those of Kühne on the Non-Existence of Ammonia in the Blood. By Dr. A. Gamgee.

Section F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Post-Office Savings Banks.—In the absence of Mr. Alfred Hill, Registrar of the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, the writer of the paper, Mr. Macrory (Secretary) read the following paper on the above subject:—

It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of these institutions to the poorer classes. The old Savings Banks have doubtlessly effected much good; but their usefulness has been limited by various causes. In the first place, they are few and far between. At the establishment of the Post-Office Banks, only 638 of the older institutions existed in the whole of the United Kingdom; and in fourteen counties they were entirely wanting. Again, with very few exceptions, they are open only for a few hours weekly, which must be a serious hindrance to depositors. But the greatest objection to these banks was, that although controlled and aided in some degree by Government, they were not backed by its security. Thus, the failure of some of them not only inflicted serious loss and much suffering on their depositors, but by shaking the credit of Savings Banks generally, tended to discourage prudence and forethought. As the Post-Office Savings Banks have been more than once described in print, it would be needless to

trouble the Association with a general account of the system, so I will confine myself to communicating some facts which I hope will prove interesting. I should say that I am indebted for this information chiefly to the kindness of Mr. Scudamore, the Assistant-Secretary to the Post Office.

The following table shows satisfactorily the progress of the Post-Office Savings Banks, from their commencement in September, 1861, to the 31st of August, 1865:—

	Banks open.	Amount of Deposits. <i>£</i>	With- drawals.	Account open.
From Sept. 16, 1861				
to Dec. 31, 1861	1,679	167,530	6,759	24,826
Year 1862	2,535	1,947,139	431,878	178,495
Year 1863	2,991	2,651,209	1,027,154	819,669
Year 1864	3,080	3,350,000	1,834,849	470,858
Six months to June 30, 1865	3,101	1,734,474	1,113,028	534,242
July and Aug., 1865	3,256	727,060	359,927	557,909
	3,256	£10,577,412	4,773,595	557,909

It will be observed that there are 3,256 Post-Office Savings Banks now open, or more than five times as many as the old banks numbered when the Post-Office Banks were commenced; and, indeed, no town of any consideration is without one. They exist also in suburban and other populous districts, thus bringing the means of economy home to the very doors of the great bulk of the population. Altogether ten millions and a half of money have been deposited in these institutions, of which six millions remain to the credit of the depositors—an amount of accumulation which is rapidly increasing. A portion of these deposits have been transferred from the older banks; but a large proportion of them are made by persons who would not have deposited in the old banks. Thus, I find, by the Postmaster-General's report for 1864, that, at the opening of the Post-office Banks in Sept., 1861, there were in the United Kingdom 1,609,103 depositors in the old banks; whereas, on March, 31, 1864, the depositors in both descriptions of banks amounted, in the aggregate, to 1,887,510, showing an increase, in two years and a-half, of 278,407, or 17 per cent. It appears from the table, that the average amount of each deposit (which has always been lower than in the old Savings Banks) has gradually diminished from the commencement of business until the end of June last, since which time it has risen nearly to its original amount. It is lower with the Post-Office Banks than with the old banks, because the former receive deposits for six to eight hours daily; whilst the latter banks are open, for the most part, but once a week, and, in most cases, but once a fortnight. The Post-Office Banks, again (being so generally spread over the kingdom), are nearer to the depositors, and hence greatly increased facilities for frequency of deposit are afforded, and smaller deposits are obtained. In other words, the Post-Office Banks give greater help than the old banks to those who want to lay by shillings. Down to June last, the average amount of each deposit fell, because of the gradually increasing number of banks; but it rose from that time, in spite of that gradually increasing number, owing to the closing of the old Savings Bank at Canterbury, and the consequent transfer to the Post-Office of a large number of the deposits, averaging, perhaps, 30*l.* a piece. The average amount of each withdrawal, as a matter of course, increases as the deposit accumulates, and the depositor has more to withdraw. The average amount to credit of each account increases steadily, but slowly. The increase must remain slow, so long as the new accounts continue to pour in at their present rate—i.e., at the rate of 10,000 new accounts net per month. By "net" is meant the difference between new accounts opened and old accounts closed. So long as they come in at this rate, the average sum to the credit of each account cannot increase rapidly.

Once a year the interest due to the depositors is computed and added to the principal. This was last done down to 31st December, 1864, and the total sum now to the credit of all depositors includes interest to that date, but not beyond. Assuming that the deposits and withdrawals go on throughout the next four months as they have done during the past eight months of this year, and allowing for the interest to be added to the principal on the 31st of December next, it is estimated that there will be at that time 600,000 depositors, with a capital sum of 6,500,000*l.* or 6,600,000*l.* Mr. Gladstone's recent Act, which enables persons to purchase deferred life annuities and insure their lives, through the medium of the Post-Office Savings Banks, cannot fail to be of much benefit to the poorer classes, as it will afford them a resource perfectly safe—very unlike a large portion of the societies on which

they now rely for those purposes. One function of these banks—which we trust will in future be much made use of—is to afford a place of security for (what can scarcely be called savings) the sums of money which are kept in hand to meet current expenditure. We are acquainted with a lady of very reduced means, maintained upon the income of a sum invested in bond, who used to be kept in a constant state of anxiety lest her half-year's income should be stolen in the small houses wherein she was compelled to board. Now, on the receipt of each instalment, she places in the Post-Office Bank of her town so much as she does not need for immediate use, and is thus relieved of all anxiety, and obtains several shillings of interest in the year, which to her is not a matter to be despised. In conclusion, I would just mention that statements which have been made, to the effect that the Savings Bank duty is imposed on the postmasters without remuneration, are entirely uninformed, a special allowance on this behalf, dependent on the number of deposits received and withdrawals paid out by him, being made to each officer.

Section G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

The President, Sir William Armstrong, in his opening address, congratulated the Section upon having met where, more than in any other town, are mechanical and manufacturing processes carried on—ground rendered classic by the labours of Watt. Referring to Mr. Levick's paper on the application of machinery to the hewing of coal, he remarked that it may be a matter of regret with some persons that the application of machinery to this and other similar purposes will operate to deprive labourers of their employment, but it must be admitted that whatever tends to economize human labour in the dark and dangerous recesses of a coal-mine must be a benefit to the community. Moreover, all experience has shown that although labour may be diverted into channels by the introduction of machinery, the aggregate amount of employment suffers no diminution, but, on the contrary, seems to increase. After referring to some other papers on which discussion would be invited, the paper promised by Mr. Cox upon Mr. Siemen's Regenerative Furnace was thus spoken of: "Few people are aware of the prodigious waste of heat which takes place in all furnaces where it is requisite to communicate a high temperature to any material. If, for example, a mass of material is to be heated to a temperature of 2,000 degrees by flame of a temperature of 3,000 degrees, it is plain that the heating gases must in the ordinary furnaces escape at a temperature equal to that of the material, and thus carry off with them a heat which will, when the maximum temperature is attained, amount to two-thirds of the whole heat of combustion. The regenerative furnace arrests a large proportion of this fugitive heat, and adds it to the gaseous fuel which supports the combustion of the furnace. Wastefulness must always be depreciated in mechanical processes, but considering how much the greatness of this country is dependent upon her resources of mineral fuel, and with what prodigality we are now drawing upon these resources, any wholesale wastefulness in the matter of fuel demands especial reprobation, and renders the introduction of more economical methods of consumption a matter of national importance. The regenerative gas furnace not only prevents waste of fuel, but it also prevents smoke. Smoke may be altogether prevented, and is in fact inexcusable in the case of ordinary steam boiler furnaces, but I know of no means yet introduced by which its prevention can be effected in manufacturing processes heated directly by coal. If gas were substituted for coal, and the regenerative principle applied, the nuisance and disfigurement occasioned by smoke would be entirely avoided in nearly all manufacturing processes. But the introduction of gas furnaces upon so large a scale must necessarily be a work of considerable time, and the system itself would probably require improvement and development to render it so widely available.

Improvement in Boats. By Mr. G. Fawcett.—At the Newcastle Meeting of the British Association, in 1863, there was exhibited a method of constructing boats so that several of the same size and shape could be packed together indiscriminately. Some further improvements have been made in the fittings, and have been submitted for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. They required some plan "to bring the sides of the lower boat together, to enable the thwarts to be fixed in the event of warping or alterations of shape consequent on exposure to a tropical heat." A tapered

pin to fit into iron plates, with double and single eyes, placed respectively on the ends of the seats and sides of the boat, was suggested as a remedy, and with a view to prevent these alterations of shape. The following additional strengthenings were suggested: a strong iron strap was fitted like a timber on the inside of the boat where the centre of the seat end met the side, this strap had a solid eye formed on it to fit a corresponding double or single eye formed on the plate on the end of the seat, in addition to filling-in pieces between the timbers for the seats to rest on; the top planks were strengthened by strong gunwale pieces on each edge, with strong filling-in pieces between them, placed opposite where the ends of the seats fitted to. These pieces were fastened to timbers, and were further secured by plates on the outside bolted through to the inside strap. In connexion with these were rings and eye-bolts, for lifting or securing the boats, as it was considered that the system of lifting boats by their extreme ends, and lashing them down in the middle aggravated the tendency boats have to expand and droop out.

The above arrangement is available for lifting the boats by the sides, and substituting rigid bars instead of lashings, the bars thus supporting the top sides of the boat, instead of pulling them down. It was suggested that new boats, previous to completion, might be better prepared to stand the effect of change of climate by being seasoned, by gradually heating the inside and lubricating the outside, a coating of lime being applied to remove the lubrication and further season the boats, while they could be firmly secured by strong framing, until their tendency to alter their shape was exhausted.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MR. MARSHALL, F.R.S., will deliver an introductory lecture at the opening of the session of the Faculty of Medicine at University College, on Monday, 2nd October, at three o'clock. We understand the subject will be "The Art of Healing: its Scope, Limits, and Relations with Science."

THE following are some of the subjects on which the council of the institution of Civil Engineers have invited original communications, for which they will be prepared to award premiums: On the Theory and Details of Construction of Metal and Timber Arches. On Land-slips. On the Principles to be observed in Laying Out Lines of Railway through Mountainous Countries. On the Designing and Arrangement of Terminal and other Railway Stations. On Railway Ferries. On Locomotive Engines for Ascending Steep Inclines. On the Pneumatic System for the Conveyance of Passengers and Goods. On the Results of a Series of Observations on the Flow of Water from the Ground. On the Structural Details, and the Results in Use, of Apparatus for the Filtration of Large Volumes of Water. On the Construction of Gas Works. On Graving Docks. On the Arrangement and Construction of Floating Landing Stages. On the Construction of Lighthouses, their Machinery and Lighting Apparatus, with notices of the methods in use for distinguishing the different Lights. On the Measure of Resistance to Steam Vessels at High Velocities. On Turbines and other Water Motors of a similar character. On the Present Systems of Smelting Iron Ores. On the Manufacture of Iron for Rails and Wheel Tires. On the Bessemer and other Processes of Steel-making. On the Safe Working Strength of Iron and Steel. On the Transmission of Electrical Signals through Submarine Cables. In awarding the premiums no distinction is made, whether the communication has been received from a member or an associate of the Institution, or from any other person, whether a native or a foreigner. The communications must be forwarded, on or before the 1st of January, 1866, to the house of the Institution, No. 25, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W., where fuller information may be obtained.

Cosmos states that a new method of destroying the insects which infest old trees has been employed with success by M. Robert, who it appears has thus saved the old elms of the Boulevard d'Enfer from decortication. M. Robert first shaves off a little of the old bark, in order to facilitate the operation; he then impregnates the whole of the trunk of the tree with a concentrated solution of camphor in alcohol; this not only destroyed all the insects then in them, but since, not a single insect has attempted to penetrate the bark.

THE following are the returns for August, 1865, of the analyses of the London waters by

the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health:—

	Tot. Solid Matter per Imperial Gallon.	Loss by Ignition. (a)	Oxydizable Organic Matter. (b)
<i>Thames Water Companies</i>	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Grand Junction	16.7	1.00	0.40
Southwark & Vauxhall	17.2	1.20	0.56
Chelsea	17.0	1.36	0.80
Lambeth	16.7	1.33	0.84
<i>Other Companies:—</i>			
Kent	24.2	1.26	0.16
New River	15.5	0.93	0.32
East London	15.8	1.17	0.56

(a) This represents a variety of volatile matters as well as organic matter, as ammoniacal salts, moisture, and the volatile constituents of nitrates and nitrites. (b) The oxydizable organic matter is determined by a standard solution of permanganate of potash, the available oxygen of which is to the organic matter as 1 to 8; and the result is controlled by the examination of the colour of the water when seen through a tube two feet in length.

MR. H. J. CHURCH, writing to *The Chemical News*, gives the following method for making skeleton leaves: "The leaves are boiled for two minutes, then transferred to a strong solution of permanganate of potash and gently heated. In an hour or two the laxer tissues may be easily removed by means of a brush. Sulphurous acid or a solution of chloride of lime may be used for bleaching them. The stains of permanganate of potash upon the fingers are easily washed off by dilute sulphuric acid."

THE following are among the results of the recent observations made by M. Couvlier-Gravier upon shooting stars. The mean of every three observations being taken showed that from the 24th of July to the 7th of August the number of shooting stars increased from 6.1 to 26.8, while on the maximum of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August the number was 58, but again decreased on the following days. M. Couvlier-Gravier's yearly observations show not only a cessation of the increase, but a gradual decrease in the horary number of shooting stars; in 1864 there were seen 2.8 less than the year before, and this year there is again a diminution of 5 from the mean horary number of last year.

A DESCRIPTION of the solar eclipse which took place on April 25th, and was visible in Africa and South America, is given in a recent number of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. The Emperor of Brazil noted the first interior contact, from the palace of San Christovao, at 10h. 24m. 7.3s.; the last exterior contact was noted at 11h. 54m. 5s. On account of clouds, the commencement of the eclipse could not be seen from the Observatory at Rio de Janeiro. The Baron de Prados, however, made some interesting observations during the remainder of the eclipse, through a large meridian refractor. The corona was seen for a short time in all its splendour. The western border of the moon presented a magnificent ring a few seconds in thickness, of a violet blue colour, of perfect regularity, having a beautiful effect. Nothing was seen on the eastern border, and neither flames nor protuberances were observed. M. de Prados carefully examined, during the whole of the eclipse, the surface of the sun; it presented no remarkable spot, and the greatest calm appeared to reign in the photosphere. By means of a polariscope, the light of the corona was found to be strongly polarized, but the central portions of the luminary barely at all. The minimum of temperature did not correspond to the maximum of the eclipse. The thermometer, previously at 24° 7 C., rose immediately after the commencement of the phenomenon, but began to descend when the phenomenon was at its height, finally reaching 24° 3 C. The progress of the barometer was analogous. The animals, says the Baron, were more astonished than frightened; but we should imagine they were more frightened than hurt.

THE *Mechanic's Magazine* states that a Swedish metallurgist has discovered a method of reducing tungsten, by which he obtains it at once in a state of fusion, and that ingots of the pure metal weighing several pounds each are now on exhibition at Stockholm. It is said, too, that the cost of obtaining tungsten by the new method does not exceed a few shillings per pound. If really obtainable thus cheaply, a metal which will bear exposure to so intense a heat without undergoing either fusion or oxidation must prove of incalculable value to certain of the arts, provided that the difficulties in the way of working it are not insuperable. With the

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ART.

PEAKS AND VALLEYS OF THE ALPS.

BY ELIJAH WALTON.

GERMAN GALLERY, BOND STREET.

exception of gold and platinum, tungsten is the heaviest metal yet known. Its specific gravity is about 18, that of gold being 19.36, and that of platinum 21.53.

AMONG the papers contained in the recently-published "Transactions of the Society of Engineers" for 1864, is one by Mr. V. Pendred, on *elastic railway wheels*. The repairs of the permanent way form a serious item (as much as fifteen per cent.) in the working expenses of all railways, even of those whose arrangements are not so costly as they are on the Great Western. Mr. Pendred says that a *rigid* permanent way with *elastic* wheels is less expensive than either the "elastic way" or the "rigid way" in use; a rigid way, too, causes great wear and tear to rigid wheels. Sir G. Cayley, in 1831, was the first to suggest that wheels should be set elastically. Mr. Lewis Moore gives a very interesting paper on the Erith catastrophe. He had to repair the Thames wall; and his account shows how very narrowly the country round escaped inundation. There was very little time for puddling; fortunately some forty navvies were at hand, and fifteen hundred soldiers came up very soon. The navvies puddled in front, the soldiers backed the works up with earth, and both raced as fast as they could just ahead of the advancing tide. The account is as exciting as a battle scene. The soldiers are highly praised for having worked without any confusion, notwithstanding their numbers. In spite of everything, the water was making its way in at one place (owing to imperfect puddling), and would have blown up the entire bank, but for the settling down of the whole upper works; this, which at the moment caused fresh alarm, ensured the safety of the work. Banks ought, says Mr. Moore, to be made water-tight; Mr. H. P. Stephenson, indeed, would not only have a water-tight face, but would carry the clay puddling down to the clay bed underneath. A curious fact in connexion with the river bank is that the unreclaimed salt marsh outside always keeps at high-water level, whereas the reclaimed land inside the wall always stands five or six feet lower. This shows, not only that the ground settles down as the wet dries out of it, but also that the raised beaches of which geologists talk so much are still formed wherever there is the agency necessary for their formation.

THE last few numbers of *The Lancet* contain reports of some very interesting lectures by Dr. Hyde Salter, on dyspnoea or difficult breathing. Our object in calling attention to them is to mention an ingenious method of showing on a diagram the various modes in which breathing is carried on. It occurred to the author that the different forms of respiratory movement engendered by various resources and degrees of respiratory disturbances might be represented in a clear and telling way by making them the resultants of the two co-efficients—time and motion; in other words, by drawing them as the diagonals of parallelograms, one side of which should represent the *time* and the other the *movement*. In this way the obliquity of the line will represent the time taken up by the expiration or inspiration, and the *vertical* height to which it rises will denote the capacity of the respiratory movement, a rest will be shown by a horizontal line. The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, showing very clearly the different modes in which breathing is carried on, either from the effects of disease or from unusual exertion. For instance, the rapid breathing caused by violent exertion is represented by a diagram somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw. The peculiar characters of the breathing during sobbing, sighing, sleep, whooping-cough, asthma, the dyspnoea of failing sensibility, &c., are all represented with great clearness. The diagram of the breathing during whooping-cough is particularly striking, inasmuch as it shows clearly the deep protracted inspiration by which the chest is slowly filled, and then the iterated cough, by which, probably, a greater emptiness of chest is reached than in any other way.

Schwabe thinks he has observed a special kind of facula (*Lichtgewölk*) distinguished by its superior size, brightness, and permanency. It extends across the sun's equator, and consists of anastomosing veins of light, forming rings to the number of six or seven, the outside diameter being 6' or 7'. This system encloses, especially in years in which the spots are numerous, a large group of spots, accompanied by penumbra and innumerable punctulations. He attaches some value to this, as forming a fixed point on the sun's disc for the more accurate measurement of the rotation.

MR. WALTON is an artist who has devoted his attention latterly almost exclusively to the study of Alpine scenery. The subject is full of interest, and the appreciation of the beauties and experience of the perils of Alpine climbing, lately acquired by so many of our countrymen, have naturally led to the production of the present series of pictorial representations. In point of merit these drawings may be said to stand half-way between the map-like and coarsely-coloured drawings exposed for sale in every Swiss town and the more imaginative works of the greater French and English landscape painters. The first of these serve the purpose of recalling to the memory of ordinary tourists the main features of the scenery in the midst of which a pleasant vacation has been passed; the latter being usually chosen from unfamiliar points of view, and under the influence of effects of light and shadow which often throw into obscurity the points upon which the accurate and literal observer would fain place his finger, are liable to that kind of sharp popular criticism which results from insensibility to the glorious chiaroscuro of nature, half-expressing, half-concealing the forms of the hills, and presenting the only aspect which the true artist cares to reproduce, and, if possible, to fix upon his canvas.

The genuine Alpine climber must almost necessarily be blind to the beauty of the scenery in the midst of which his daring has placed him. A different set of faculties are called into play. Courage, self-reliance, prudence, an eye intent, except at rare halting places, upon the ground at his feet, place him at an immense disadvantage to the painter, who, wandering safely on the lower slopes of the hills, is able, without distraction, to appreciate the grandeur of the scenery around him. The aesthetic faculty of the Alpine climber is, for the time being, on a level with that of the guide he follows. He has his pleasure in the wild excitement and fascination induced by his work; but the greatest pictorial beauty in all mountain scenery is to be found where the painter invariably seeks for it, at an altitude not exceeding one-third of the height of the surrounding hills. The lines of the composition are grander; the sweeps of the clouds are still above him; the pinnacles of the mountains stand clear against the sky; the valleys are not mere cloudland; the order of nature is not apparently reversed by looking down upon giant summits.

Apart from the necessary qualifications of a painter, it is essential to a landscape painter that his mind should be free from distractions during his work. If he be set upon botanizing or entomologizing; if he have to look to his safety at every footstep, or be disturbed by the reflection that he has to accomplish a perilous descent after his day's work is over—he will be rendered unfit for the prosecution of an art that is in its very nature all-absorbing to those who desire to master it. A chamois-hunter would be about as good a companion for a landscape painter as a member of the Alpine Club, equipped for an ascent of the Matterhorn; and it is desirable that the incompatible nature of the two pursuits should be properly understood, lest our painters should attempt impossibilities in art, or the patronage of the Alpine Club be taken as an authority for the truth of representations of Alpine scenery.

We see some indications of both these evils in the exhibition of Mr. Walton's drawings. They are evidently painted with an eye to the approval of the Alpine Club, and, properly speaking, are neither topographical nor pictorial. No painter can hope to rival M. Bissot's photograph for local accuracy of form; no landscape painting can set before us with such startling reality the very surface of the glaciers upon which we stand, or the mountain slope from which it issues. But a great artist can do far more, he can tell us the story of a storm gathering among the summits, or of the condensation of the mists at sunrise; he can set before us, as Turner did, the danger of an accident on Mont Cenis at night, when the cloud-chequered light of the moon is supplemented by the torches of terrified men, and the wild desolation of the ice-bound hills, made more desolate by contrast with human emotions; or again, like Turner, he can bring before us the crossing of Hannibal; or, like Stanfield, the passage of a French army over the same everlasting barriers.

The mere painting of Alpine scenery to meet the narrow views of geological or topographical tourists, should not be the aim of the landscape

painter, even though he could compete successfully with the camera. A literal representation of it is almost sure to be small in character and unimpressive. The impression of size and space which affect us supremely when we stand in the midst of the actual scene, where we feel ourselves to be but as a speck in the landscape, can only in a measure be reproduced in a picture, but it is by the re-creation, as it were, of this impression, perhaps more than by any other quality, that the art of the painter may be tested. Mr. Walton's pictures do not reach this standard; they are carefully drawn, but commonplace and transparently artificial in treatment. The large picture of the Matterhorn which has been added to the exhibition, probably on account of the interest excited by the late deplorable accident, displays the technical qualities of good scene-painting. Mauve, purple, and blue predominate, and the combination is not agreeable. The sky is not too blue; but the blue is not ethereal, and therefore, the mountain appears to touch it. Another large picture, representing the upper part of the Mer de Glace at Chamounix, is altogether better, and more reliance may be placed upon the painter's efforts in this work than in those expended upon some other drawings in the room; but even here the colour is unpleasant, and too suggestive of Prussian blue. Of the smaller drawings, of which about twenty are displayed, the most interesting are those of the "Dent du Midi," a "Part of the Gorner Glacier, Zermatt," the views taken "near Courmayeur," one of which is a very good representation of "the Chain of Mont Blanc as seen above Pic St. Didier," and those taken from the "Val d'Aosta, Piedmont." One of the best studies in the room is a small water-colour drawing of the "Val Tournanche, Piedmont," in which the movement and colouring of a glacial torrent are remarkably well rendered.

The object of the exhibition is to bring before the world a further publication of the drawings in the shape of chromo-lithographs. The names of the artists by whom they are to be executed appear to be merged in that of "Day and Son (Limited)." The results of photography in smothering the names of the artists who produce the so-called pictures of the respective firms by whom they are employed appear to be extending. Lithography has been superseded by a more mechanical, and, to our minds, infinitely less satisfactory process; and probably we shall never again hear of men who, like Richard Lane, Louis Haghe, "J. D. Harding," Joseph Nash, and many more, were not only competent to translate the works of others, but whose names were also a guarantee that the work they undertook would be thoroughly well done. It is utterly degrading to individual merit to find itself thrown in with the lump of "our artists," and while a successful photographer or a limited company bring their work thus before a public, we must rest content with the art which spoils a photograph or subsides into mechanical drudgery.

The exhibition of Mr. Simpson's clever Indian drawings is still displayed in the same gallery. Several new subjects have been added to the collection, which is now very complete. Thirty additional pictures complete the series, which numbers now about 200 in all, and these will well repay a visit to the German Gallery.

MUSIC.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON have just sold the copyright music of the late firm of Addison and Lucas. Callcott's "Mendelssohn's" Half Hours, sold for 105*l.*, and Benedict's edition of Beethoven for 69*l.* Amongst the songs were Barker's "Dublin Bay," 57*l.*; Barnett's "Little Fay," 49*l.* 10*s.*; Dr. W. S. Bennett's Six Songs, 324*l.*; Berger's "Broken Vows," 21*l.*; Callcott's "Last Man," 89*l.*; Glover's "Bashful Man," 104*l.*; Hatton's "Kit the Cobbler," 39*l.*; "Tom the Tinker," 36*l.*; and his Hobbs's "Phillis," 89*l.*; Land's "When sorrow sleepeth," 152*l.*; Linley's "I cannot mind my wheel," 221*l.*; his "Thou art gone from my gaze," 94*l.*; Loder's "Path by the river," 57*l.*; Nelson's "Madoline," 118*l.*; H. Smart's "Singing through the Rain," 113*l.*; Spore's "Wishing Gate," 56*l.*; and Wrighton's "Sing me an English Song," 82*l.* Besides these, F. Abt's Ten Duets brought 110*l.*; Hatton's Four-Part Songs, 446*l.*; Reay's Four-Part Songs, 149*l.*; H. Smart's Four-Part Songs, 91*l.*; Thomas' Welsh Melodies, 273*l.*; Pratt's Anthems, 88*l.* Amongst the operas, Balfe's "Blanche de Nevers," sold for 65*l.*, "Puritan's Daughter," 159*l.*, "Armourer of Nantes," 124*l.*; Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," 157*l.*; Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," 104*l.* 17*s.*; Wallace's "Love's Triumph," 230*l.*; Mr. Costa's Oratorios, "Eli," 412*l.*, and "Naaman," 567*l.*

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